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Friday, March 7, 1975
Phalguna 16, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 7, 1975/Phalguna 16, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Contribution Toward South Asia Tourism Year

*262, SHRI K, MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made some generous offers for the benefit of tourists as her contribution towards making South Asia Tourism Year a success; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the special features of the programme drawn up by the Department of Tourism, Government of India to welcome foreign tourists during South Asia Tourism Year is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

SOUTH ASIA TOURISM YEAR—CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA

1. *Tourist Festivals.*—Tourist Festivals are being organised in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras during 1975. Interesting cultural programmes like classical and folk dances and music programmes will be arranged. Adequate advance publicity is being done through our overseas offices so that foreign tourists can include these programmes in their itineraries,

2. *Reception of Tourists.*—Tourists arriving during the festival weeks in the four cities mentioned above will be garlanded on arrival and presented a small souvenir by the hotels concerned.

3. *Simplification of Formalities.*—Steps have been taken to simplify entry formalities. Some of the highlights are:

(a) Tourists arriving in India without a visa are given multi-entry landing permits on arrival for a period upto 28 days.

(b) Several of the Himalayan regions which were till recently closed to foreign tourists have since been opened.

(c) Customs and Immigration officials have been advised to show special courtesies and consideration to tourists.

4. *Meet the Indian People Programme.*—It has been decided to revitalize the home hospitality programme for foreign visitors during SATY 75, Under this programme foreign tourists belonging to the different professions will meet their Indian counterparts in their homes over a cup of tea. Extensive publicity through our overseas offices is being given to this programme.

5. *Courtesy to Tourist Campaign.*—To create an awareness of tourism among the people of India, special short films have been sponsored by the Department of Tourism which will be shown all over India through the cinema networks. The theme of the campaign will be to inculcate the spirit of courtesy to foreign tourists.

6. *Discover India face on Indian Air lines.*—Indian Airlines have announced

a special *Discover India* fare for US$ 200 for unlimited travel on Indian Airlines for 14-days and US$ 275 for 21-days. This fare holds good during 1975.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any development of tourists projects which will be taken up to attract the tourists?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, there are a number of projects which have been taken up by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation for development in the country. If the hon. Member could refer to one or two projects I can give a reply with regard to that. But the question is too general and vague.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: From what we heard from the Minister I may say that some of the steps taken are very laudable. But they do not fully meet the requirements of development of tourism in the country. May I know whether the Ministry will give some financial and special benefits to the tourists by way of discount on travellers' cheques for payment of hotel bills etc. to develop tourism during 1975, as is done in other South East Asian countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This is a good suggestion for action.

SHRI BISWANARYAN SHASTRI: As part of the South East Asian Tourism year, may I know whether the relaxation will be extended to the eastern region of our country where usually foreign tourists are not allowed? Will tourism development projects be taken up in that region?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: A number of those areas where hitherto foreign tourists were not allowed have been opened up now for tourists; this applies to eastern region and there are one or two other places.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: So far as Assam is concerned, what is the position? I am thinking of that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The hon. Member would be glad to know that in regard to Kaziranga Game Sanctuary, for instance, where foreign tourists were not allowed earlier, now they can go there for seven days or eight days etc. without any special permission.

DR. RANEN SEN: You mentioned that Darjeeling has been opened to foreign tourists. May I know (a) whether it is a fact that, in spite of this liberalisation for the tourists, still there are some restrictions as compared to other Himalayan regions and (b) whether the routes—places—in Bhutan and Sikkim are still open for the foreign tourists to go; if not, what are the restrictions regarding that?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As far as Darjeeling is concerned, I have already said that foreign tourists can go there without any difficulty and stay there for a week or ten days.

As regards, Bhutan, it is a free and sovereign independent country and it is open to them to allow or not to allow foreign tourists there.

DR. RANEN SEN: What about Sikkim?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As far as my information goes, there are still some restrictions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the hon. Minister mentioned about the freedom for the tourists to go to Darjeeling. The question that was asked was whether it was a fact that still there are certain restrictions in regard to enforcing permit system for going to Darjeeling. This system is not only cumbersome but it creates a lot of difficulty also. So, I want to know what exactly is the permit system and what is the procedure involved and how the permits can be obtained. You know that this creates a lot of difficulties for them.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): As far as permit system is concerned, any tourist who comes to this country gets a multi-entry permit valid for 28 days as soon as possible and with that he can go. As far as Darjeeling is concerned, there is no restriction now. There is the same permit system that applies here. There may be some formalities in regard to it, such as indication of their names and addresses in the beginning, which may have to be fulfilled,

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, on the eve of celebration of South Asia Tourism Year, the Government will consider the aspect of providing enough accommodation for the tourists coming from abroad and also for the local tourists. In that regard, may I bring to his notice whether it receives the attention of the hon. Minister for construction of tourists hotels in this country? Because of constraints faced by the financial institutions, it will hit hard our tourists traffic as also the earning of foreign exchange. Considering this aspect of the matter, may I know from the hon, Minister whether this industry will be placed in a priority sector so as to provide enough financial assistance from these institutions so that we may promote tourism in this country?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I agree with the hon Member that this aspect is very important and, if we are going to invite more and more tourists to our country, we have to see that enough accommodation is available. Necessary infrastructure is to be built up including accommodation. But, due to financial constraints, it is not possible to go all out to provide accommodation. But, everything possible is being done to encourage hotel industry. The ITDC is also going in for hotel building, And the private sector has also been encouraged and to the extent possible, all possible guidance and assistance is being given to them.

Bank Frauds

\+

*263. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent enquiry by the C.B.I. has revealed bank frauds involving more than Rs. five million in different parts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the banks and the branches where such cases have been located and the amount involved in respect of each nationalised and non nationalised bank, separately;

(c) the total number of persons arrested so far in connection with frauds on banks;

(d) the number of bank employees involved in the frauds and the action taken against the persons concerned in each case; and

(e) the precautionary measures proposed to be taken to avoid these frauds on banks in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to

(e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e). The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that on the basis of investigations conducted by it, it has in the month of January, 1975 filed charge-sheets in courts in seven criminal cases relating to bank frauds in different parts of Uttar Pradesh. The brief particulars of the seven cases are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Branch	Amount Involved (Approx.) (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Central Bank of India	Agra	21·60
2.	Central Bank of India	Barabazar	3·65
3.	Union Bank of India	Meerut	0·35
4.	Union Bank of India	Mubarakpur	1·46
5.	Union Bank of India	Mubarakpur	0·17
6.	State Bank of Patalia	Mathra	2·32
7.	Allahabad Bank	Kanpur	1·10

According to the Central Bureau of Investigation, six persons have been arrested and eight bank officials are involved in these frauds. The Central Bureau of Investigation has filed charge-sheets against four bank officials. Action against the remaining 4 officials will be considered after the court trial is over. In addition, the Central Bureau of Investigation has also filed charge-sheets in the criminal cases in Courts against 24 other persons

All cases of frauds or suspected frauds perpetrated in banks are looked into by the banks concerned immediately on their detection and necessary steps are taken by them to safeguard their interests to the maximum extent possible. Banks also take steps to plug the loopholes in their systems and procedures which have facilitated the perpetration of these frauds. Banks also issue suitable, general or special guidelines to their branches outlining the *modus operandi* of the frauds and cautioning the branches concerned to be on their guard against repetition of such frauds. Reserve Bank of India also issues instructions to the banks regarding the rules and procedures with a view to prevent the recurrence of all types of frauds. Reserve Bank of India has also undertaken study of the systems and procedures obtaining in banks with the immediate objective of identifying areas of deficiencies and of suggesting wherever necessary, the introduction of revised systems and procedures and improvements upon the existing ones. Though the study is not yet complete, in the light of the findings of study so far undertaken, Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks of certain precautions to be taken in regard to balancing of transactions relating to clearing of cheques, drafts, etc. as well as reconciliation of inter-branch accounts.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : हमारी फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री में तीन मिनिस्टर हैं : कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर, मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट और डिपुटी मिनिस्टर। इस वक्त फ्राड्ज का चर्चा हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फ्राड्ज का इनचार्ज कौन है।

हम देखते हैं कि कभी देश के इस कौने से और कभी उस कौने से डिफ़रेंट बैंक्स में फ्राड की ख़बरें आती हैं। यह बहुत सीरियस बात है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतायेंगे कि क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ़ इंडिया ने कोई ऐसी टीम मुकर्रर की है, जो इन फ्राड्ज को रोकने के लिए किसी फूलप्रूफ़ सिस्टम को इम्प्लीमेंट कराने की स्कीम दे? और अगर कोई टीम मुकर्रर की है तो कब मुकर्रर की है? उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आयेगी और जब तक रिपोर्ट आयेगी उसकी रोकथाम के लिए इम्मीडिएट स्टेप्स क्या उठाये गये है?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, it is unfortunate that human failing is there in every sector including politicians, and therefore, it is not surprising that we get these allegations. Hon. Member is right The Reserve Bank of India is looking into these various procedures, to try to tighten it up. But, however much we may tighten it up, taking into account the vast number of transactions going on, we may not be able to absolutely eliminate everything We can be as vigilant as possible and minimise these frauds and minimise these defects in the functioning of the banks

श्री सतपाल कपूर मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट फ्राड करने वालों को काफी एन्करेजमेंट देने वाला साबित होगा। वह कहते हैं कि फूलप्रूफ सिस्टम बनाने के लिए कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन फूलप्रूफ सिस्टम बन जाएगा इस पर उनको खुद कान्फिडेंस नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब को यह कहना चाहिए कि हम ऐसा सिस्टम लायेंगे जिससे कि कोई फ्राड न कर सके और देश में एक कान्फिडेंस पैदा हो। इन की मजबूरी से लोग फायदा उठायेंगे। दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो स्टेटमेंट में फिगर बताई गई है यह किस किस पीरियड की है क्यों कि अखबारों की खबर के मुताबिक 5 मिलियन रुपये का फ्राड था और इन के स्टेटमेंट में कोई 30 लाख रुपये का फ्राड कन्फस किया गया है। तो यह किस पीरियड के हैं और कौन कौन से फ्राड इनकी रिपोर्ट्स में अभी तक छिपाये हुए हैं, उस के ऊपर भी रोशनी डालें।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the question is with regard to the recent enquiry by the CBI. This recent enquiry is with reference to seven cases which I have mentioned. These had happened in 1973-74 It is not as if these are the only instances. Earlier, there have been instances and I am sure there might have been instances even after this As I have already indicated, charge-sheets have already been filed in these cases during the month of January, all of them during the month of January and the proceedings are pending in the Court.

SHRI N. K SANGHI: Sir, May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the *fact* that the *modus operandi* in most of these cases, which have been given in the answer, is that RRs have been sent against bogus goods and money has been drawn from the Bank. This system only prevails when limits are sanctioned to these business people against production of RRs. The limits should not be given before verifying their antecedents, their standing etc. Now, when such a fraud has taken place, I think, the whole system has gone bad. Will the hon. Minister let us know how this sort of frauds can take place in the banks where there is a proper fool-proof matter. I think this is a very serious matter. It needs a little more information from the hon. Minister. I do not think that such a thing should have happened in so many cases.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I agree that such a thing should not have happened. But, in spite of our best efforts, it does happen. This is an unfortunate situation. All these relate to U.P. Unfortunately, the enquiry related to these cases. It does not mean these are confined to UP alone. There may be other cases in other

parts of the country. You should not go with the impression that the bank functioning is full of frauds. Out of millions and millions of transactions, a few incidents have happened and we should not take it that the whole system is vitiated, and therefore, these are common occurrences.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Recently a fraud involving Rs. 2½ crores in foreign exchange has taken place and CBI enquiry is going on. May I know why the main person behind this fraud has not yet been arrested? This fraud took place through Bank of America and Bank of India in regard to advertisement expenditure I think there are some restrictions on this also. I would like to know why the main person involved, Mr. Nahata, has not yet been arrested. The person serving in the Bank of America who is responsible for this is one Mr. Bhal and he is still there May I know what steps the Ministry is going to take in this matter?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The main question relates to frauds in U P. If the hon. member is interested in the other case, she may put a separate question. Even if she writes to me, I am willing to provide the information.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: It is generally the Branch Manager and the top officers who bring such frauds to the notice of the CBI. Sometimes they are themselves parties to these frauds. May I know what is the machinery which will detect the frauds committed by branch managers and top officers?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM Sometimes the culprits themselves make the complaint so that they may escape, but in the end they get caught. In all these cases, except one or two, the branch managers are also involved and they are being prosecuted. That is why an independent CBI enquiry is ordered. Simply because a particular person makes a complaint, he does not get absolved because the whole transaction is gone into by CBI and they try to find out who are the real culprits.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: When a fraud is committed in a bank, it is only the branch manager who brings it to the notice of the authorities. Sometimes he does not bring it to the notice if he is involved.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No doubt for some time it can be evaded, but when the bank balances do not get adjusted, an enquiry is made and we try to find out where the defect has come in. If it leads to the suspicion that some fraud has been committed, an enquiry takes place by the Reserve Bank and if necessary by the CBI also.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Reconciliation has not taken place in some banks for years.

MR. SPEAKER: He says Mr. Fraud is a very elusive person.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Of late more and more frauds are happening. May I know if it is not possible to have insurance cover against such frauds being committed?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have insurance cover also to a certain extent. But that does not mean that we should allow frauds to take place and ask the insurance companies to pay. That also comes from our own purse. Therefore, our attempt should be to tighten these rules to that the scope for committing frauds gets limited.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Recently some Class I officers of a nationalised bank met me and complained that there are cases of fraud and embezzlement which are not being brought to the notice of the administration because of pressure from various associations of employees. May I know whether the minister has received any such complaint and if not, whether he will order an enquiry if such complaints are brought to his notice?

MR. SPEAKER: It is only with particular reference to this part of the question. Yours is a general question.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: There are banks and if I may disclose it was the persons from the Central Bank of India and they met me and said that if they were able to find out any irregularity or embezzlement, they were prevented from approaching the higher authorities because of pressure from employees' unions.

MR. SPEAKER: It is difficult to see the relevancy when you base it against such a background.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have not heard any such complaint. If it is brought to my notice, I will take serious notice of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall confine myself to U.P. and especially a bank which is a non-nationalised, foreign bank Has the hon Minister's attention been drawn to various measures of evasion of tax, etc. indulged by the Grindlays Bank as pointed out by the U.P. Bank Employees' Association? Was there an agitation against this in Kanpur? May I know whether it was brought to the notice of the Finance Ministry and then ultimately it went to the Public Accounts Committee and whether the Public Accounts Committee is seized of the matter and also whether an enquiry is going on against that bank and will there be an investigation into the affairs of that bank?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I should like to have notice for this question.

Cheating of Balenganj Branch of Central Bank of India

*265. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Bank of India, Balenganj Branch, Agra has been cheated to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs by an Agra based company and by an Assistant Station Master;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken to recover the bank money and punish the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

On a complaint received from Central Bank of India in May, 1972, alleging that M/s. Gangadhar Ramchander, a Partnership Firm of Agra had cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs during the period 1970-72 by obtaining credits against spurious documents, the Central Bureau of Investigation registered a case against the partners of the above firm. On the basis of the investigation conducted by it; the Central Bureau of Investigation has, in January 1975, filed a charge-sheet against the three partners of the firm and four others. The Court proceedings have not yet concluded.

Central Bank of India has reported that it had disposed of certain securities lying in the key and open loan (Hypothecated) Accounts and the sale proceeds credited to the Accounts of the party with the bank for adjustment The bank has also filled a civil suit against the Firm and its partners for realising the money and these proceedings are not yet complete. The bank has also filed its claim against the Insurance Company

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER From the statement to this question and from answers to question No 263, it appears that fraud cases had been increasing day by day. I should like to know from the hon Minister whether fraud was committed during 1970-72 and a complaint was lodged in May 1972 and a charge-sheet was filed in January 1975. Why was there such delay? It appears that five partners, and employees of an Agra-based company and an assistant station master of the Northern Railway were involved.

How many persons were arrested and how many among them were partners of that company? May I know how many bank employees are involved, and whether the Station Master was arrested or not, and his name?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Seven persons have been charge-sheeted. Out of them, five belong to this firm. Three of them are partners of Messrs. Gangadhar Ramchander, and two of them are employees of the same firm. The sixth person is the Station Master to whom the hon. Member referred. His name is Kishan Prasad Srivastava. All of them have been charge-sheeted under sections 420, 461 and 471 read with section 467. As the hon. Member mentioned, the charge-sheet has been made only in January. Unfortunately, the investigation by the CBI took some time, and that is why there has been delay of nearly two years in filing the charge-sheet, but now it is pending before the Court. I hope expenditious disposal will take place. I do not have the information whether they were arrested and released on bail, or they are still in jail.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: It is stated in the answer:

> "Central Bank of India has reported that it had disposed of certain securities lying in the key and open loan (Hypothecated) accounts and the sale proceeds credited to the accounts of the party with the bank for adjustment."

I would like to know how much of the amount has been realised from the parties and what concrete steps Government is going to take to check this type of fraud in future.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The total amount involved in this case is about Rs. 34,42,000 out of which cash credit account alone amounted to Rs. 13,00,000, Bills Purchase Account to Rs. 20,00,000 and Loan Account to Rs. 85,000. Out of this amount, they have already realised about Rs. 10 lakhs by the sale proceeds of securities which have been pledged with them for this purpose. In addition to that, securities have been taken by way of equitable mortgage, and the property is valued at about Rs. 22 lakhs. Therefore, it looks as it almost the entire amount is covered by security fortunately in this case, which does not happen generally in cases of this sort. Therefore, it looks as if it would be possible for us to realise almost the entire amount from the securities themselves. In addition to that, they have filed a civil suit for the purpose of realising the amount. That is also pending in court. It is also insured. Therefore, if there is any balance left over, no doubt the Insurance Company also will pay it. But, ultimately, as the hon. Member has pointed out, it is a question of how to avoid these things. I do not think the railway or bank officials or even the merchants generally indulge in this sort of thing. This is a rare case, but we should try to see how far it can be ensured to see that the railway receipts and bills of landing produced are genuine. That is a matter which the Reserve Bank is looking into, and I hope some method will be evolved to see that bogus railway receipts are not used. But, as I have already said, this is a matter where some people try to be cleverer than all of us, That is the real difficulty.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the reply to a previous question, there is reference to a fraud to the extent of Rs. 29,60, 000. If it is the same case, how is it that this has happened in the same Central Bank of India which had the rare distinction of having a fraud committed by Mr. Sami Patel a few years ago. It appears that frauds are more in nationalised banks than in others. I would therefore like to know how frauds in nationalised banks compare with those in non-nationalised banks which also submit their returns to the Reserve Bank, and which has the Department of Banking Operations in the Ministry of Finance, besides enforcing control

by way of submission of returns, would also think of a sort of flying squad in order to check these frauds.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I have already said, the Reserve Bank is going into this matter. Even the flying squad cannot cover thousands of branches spread throughout the country. It is a question of evolving proper procedures and methods and also checking the account books etc. periodically so that within a short period these frauds are exposed. This is how we will have to function. It is not exclusively the Central Bank's privilege to have these frauds. I find from the first question that the Union Bank has three cases, as against two in the Central Bank, though of small amounts I do agree. But here perhaps the man has been a little more clever to operate for a long time without being exposed, particularly because he had given sufficient security. Perhaps, that was how the bank also was lulled into some sort of indifference with regard to this, because it is properly covered by the securities. But, still, I do agree this is a huge amount and it has happened during the period of two years. It is unfortunate that this has not been detected earlier.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि बैंकों में धोकाधड़ी के मामले बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद ज्यादा हुए हैं, और आप ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि इस बैंक के अन्दर आगरा में यह व्यक्ति पिछले अनेकों दिनों से धोकाधड़ी करता आया है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को कब इस बात का पता लगा और पता लगने के बाद तत्काल आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की ? आप ने कहा कि माल बेच कर 10 लाख रु० वसूल कर लिया है, फिर भी काफ़ी लेना बाकी है। उस के लिये जो उस की सम्पत्ति बाकी है उसे आप जब्त करने की सोच रहे हैं क्या ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I have already said, the CBI enquiry was ordered in May 1972 or somewhere near that. There was some delay in the inquiry and in 1975 they filed the case. As far as the amount is concerned, Rs. 10 lakhs have been recovered. For the rest, there is still security to the extent of Rs. 22 lakhs and a civil suit has been filed for the purpose of realising the balance.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI. Apart from the criminal action that has been taken, what departmental action has been taken against the bank officials? Secondly, in reply to the earlier question the hon. Minister stated that 8 bank officials were involved but action has been taken against four officials and action against the remaining four official will be considered after the court trial is over. If eight bank officials were involved, what is the ground on which you have not taken action against the four remaining officials? If you are waiting for the judgment of the court, in a criminal trial it will take years and years before the final judgment is delivered. So, may I know the reasons for which no action has been taken against the four other officials?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: Can he now put a question which relates to the previous question? No doubt, he was not given an opportunity then.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I called him.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. With regard to four, criminal complicity has been established by the CBI Report That is why they are being prosecuted and action is being taken. With regard to the other four, the complicity has not been established. But, during the trials something may turn up against them. That is why we have not closed the case We have to see what ultimately comes out of the case. That is why they have been kept back. As far as this case is concerned, unfortunately, the bank officials were not a party to the fraud but were the victims of the fraud.

श्री सहाक सम्भली : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि कार्यवाही करने में कुछ डिले हुई। ऐसे अहम केस में जिस से पूरा नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक बदनाम होता है उसमे कार्यवाही करने में क्यों डिले हुई ? और क्या इस डिले की इनक्वायरी मंत्री महोदय ने की ? अगर नही, तो इनक्वायरी करेंगे और इसकी किसी पर जिम्मेदारी फिक्स करने पर गौर करेंगे ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The CBI has got very many cases to go into Here, a large number of transactions have been spread out from 1970 to 1972 and a large number of parties and documents are also involved. That is why the CBI seems to have taken some time over it. It is the CBI which has filed the charge-sheet in January, 1975.

श्री इ हाक सम्भली: स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने यह भी पूछा था कि रेस्पान्सिबिलिटी फिक्स करने के बारे मे कोई कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM That means I will have to institute another inquiry to find out the delay on the part of the CBI I gave the reasons for the delay

SHRI V. MAYAVAN Keeping in view the large number of cheating cases in the banks is there any proposal to set up special squads to make surprise inspections in the banks?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM The suggestion has already been made The Reserve Bank is going into the whole question and they will have all procedures and methods to deal with it.

Barter-trade agreement between India and U.S.A.

*266. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether India and U.S.A. have recently entered into barter trade agreement;

(b) the salient features of this agreement; and

(c) which are the items India will be importing from and exporting to U.S.A. under this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any effort was made in this direction and, if so, the reasons for this failure? Will he be also pleased to clarify whether his reply to part (a) of the Question means that no barter trade agreement between India and USA was entered into recently or does he mean that no barter trade agreement has ever been entered into between India and USA?

I would like to know further whether any arrangement at all exists between India and USA for maintaining the balance of trade between the two countries and, if so, what are the main items of export and import.

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA. I think, the original Question pertains to barter trade agreement and there I have given a negative answer and I stand by it. There is no barter trade agreement. But, I think, the hon Member has in mind—may be, I am not quite sure—a statement made by a USA official and reported in a section of the press on 3rd February this year that there is some such talk. It may be a view of a particular official of the U.S. Embassy, but there is no such proposal with us. We do not enter into barter agreement with any country. We have no such policy.

About the other question, whether we have trade agreement with the USA, of course, we have; it is a very important trading partner. He has asked about the major items which we

import and export. About the export items, I might mention jute manufactures, leather goods, some automobile ancillaries. About the import items, I might mention some machineries, some pharmaceuticals, etc.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: My second question is whether, in view of the fact that the U.S. Government has lifted the embargo on arms supply to Pakistan, there is any stiffening of the attitude on the part of India and whether, by that, there is any likelihood of the trades between these two countries suffering or whether, as Mr. Bhutto has said, India's protest would only be a storm in a tea cup and that the existing arrangements will continue.

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस में आपको भट्टा ही निकालना था ? जो कुछ भी आप ने निकाला, वह भट्टा ही निकाला, छोड़िये इसको।

Exports to and Imports from Bangladesh

*268. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of commodities to be exported to and imported from Bangladesh by India at prices lower than the international prices indicating the prices and concessions in each case; and

(b) the extent of the annual trade in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The Trade Protocol for the current year does not stipulate any special price for any particular commodities. Negotiated commercial contracts will govern all export/import transactions.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: My question has been misconstrued and misunderstood. I have not asked only about this year. Therefore, Sir, the first question that I would like to ask is during which year was this Trade Protocol in force, what was the concession and which were the commodities accepted by the Protocol.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In the past, it is a fact, some commodities like coal were supplied to Bangladesh at somewhat reduced prices.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: My second question is what is the extent of the annual trade both ways even now.

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Our former trade, notionally, was Rs. 60 crores both ways taken together We did not realise that a high target It was even less than Rs. 30 crores This year it is not a question of balanced trade; we are now trading in free foreign exchange; we have not set up any target that way; it depends on our demands and their demands and the ability to supply.

श्री राम कंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि बंगला देश के साथ जो व्यापार समझौता है भारत का, उसमें जो चीजें हम दे रहे है, उनकी कीमत तो हमें कम मिल रही है और उनमें जो चीजें ले रहे है, उसका औसतन वे ज्यादा दाम ले रहे है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही बात है और अगर है, तो इस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that firstly we have exported coal to Bangla Desh at a reduced price because of the special difficulties of that country. As it was passing through certain difficulties, not only in trade matters but also in other matters we have taken an appropriate attitude towards that friendly country.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are those other matters?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is—non-trading matters.

Now, we are carrying on trade with Bangla Desh on a commercial basis. As is known to you, we are importing from them some jute, newsprint, fish, etc., and we are paying at the stipulated price.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you likely to import one-party dictatorship?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have no such idea.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Very good. Well-done.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has been brought to the notice of our Government by the Government of Bangla Desh that since Liberation, besides the official trade, some sort of a smuggling trade between the two countries is going on and it has now assumed such proportions that there is resentment on both sides. Has this fact been brought to the notice of our Government by the Bangla Desh Government and what steps are taken by the Government at the border to check this kind of smuggling trade?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This thing has been brought to our notice by the Bangla Desh Government and we have also brought it to the notice of the Bangla Desh Government. Both Governments have taken suitable steps and I might say, even stringent steps as a result of which some smugglers have even been shot down. But, because of the very understandable difficulties we cannot protect and guard effectively every inch of a big border. However, it is a sincere endeavour of both Governments to minimise the smuggling, if not to eliminate it altogether.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether the Government has in mind any long-term plan for stepping up the import of good quality raw jute from Bangla Desh which would also help to improve the quality of our exported jute goods and also enable us to divert a part of the acreage which is now under raw jute in our country to much-needed production of foodgrains. In any case, we are not able to give a proper price to our jute-growers. I would like to know whether they have any such conception behind the trade plans, of bringing in more good quality jute from Bangla Desh, using it for jute-goods production and releasing some amount of the acreage in our country for much more urgently needed food production.

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA: Both Bangla Desh Government and our Government have agreed to the idea of Jute International. As per this idea, India is supposed to concentrate more on jute production and jute manufactures and Bangla Desh on raw jute production. So, in principle we have agreed But to put this thing in practice somewhat effectively, there are certain snags I should say, e.g., Bangla Desh has been asking for understandable reasons the international price for their raw jute exports to India Now, we, as the hon Member has rightly pointed out, are unable to ensure a fair price to our own jute-growers. So, if we import raw jute from Bangla Desh at the international price which they are insisting upon then the goods manufactured out of the Bangla Desh jute will be so higher than those made out of our own jute, that they will become unsaleable. These are the practical difficulties. We are looking into the problem. But, so far as the idea is concerned, it is unexceptionable and we have already notionally contributed to it.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Minister spoke about the export of fish from Bangla Desh. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi expressed concern regarding smuggling. I would like to know one thing. So far as maritime fishing is concerned, we often find the maritime fisherman fishing off the Orissa coast. Has any agreement been reached

between Bangla Desh and India so far as the territorial waters question is concerned and so far as the Continental shelf question is concerned?

PROF. D, P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I don't know whether it pertains to it because this question refers to trade matters. But I may say that I am not quite sure of the details, this is under negotiation between the two countries.

Special Bonus Gratuity Scheme

*269. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament has in a communication dated 16th June, 1974 referred to the schemes adopted by several nationalised General Insurance Companies regarding special Bouns Gratuity Scheme;

(b) if so, the names of the Companies which have adopted this Scheme; and

(c) the names of the persons involved in the formulation and execution of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Scheme was in force in the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., when it was in the private sector. It was discontinued from 1-1-73, the date on which the ownership of the Company vested in the General Insurance Corporation of India.

श्री शरद यादव : राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद क्या न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कम्पनी के अधिकारियों ने इस योजना को चालू रखने के लिये कोई सुझाव दिया था ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मुझे ठीक तरह से तो मालूम नहीं है लेकिन जहां तक मेरा खयाल है हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसी सदन में इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान भी आकर्षित करवाया था और उसके बाद तहकीकात की गई थी और यह समाप्त कर दी गई थी ।

श्री शरद यादव : क्या और किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत कम्पनी ने भी ऐसा कोई सुझाव दिया है कि इस योजना को चालू किया जाये ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : और किसी ने नहीं दिया है ।

श्री शरद यादव : यह एक अच्छी योजना है । क्या इस को फिर से चालू करने का आपका इरादा है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : जी नहीं । इस प्रकार का इरादा नहीं है ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : विशिष्ट बोनस उपादान योजना के सेलिएंट फीचर्स क्या थे, और इसमे क्या खराबियां थी जिनकी वजह से इस योजना को बन्द कर दिया गया ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : निजी क्षेत्र मे यह योजना बनाई गई थी और उसमें यह आभास हुआ कि शायद इसमे कुछ डिसक्रिमिनेशन हो सकता है या टैक्स इवेजन की सम्भावना भी हो सकती है और इस लिये इस योजना को समाप्त कर दिया गया । जहा तक सेलिएट फीचर्स का सम्बन्ध है यह योजना इन ल्यू आफ बोनस थी ।

SHRI S, M. BANERJEE: Was there any agreement recently with the association regarding payment of bonus and gratuity? What are the salient features of that agreement? I want to know whether in future also the General Insurance Corporation will deal with employees' representatives to arrive at an agreement regarding bonus and gratuity.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, your read goes to the same place!

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : इसका इस सवाल से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। पर मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकारी चीज पर अच्छी तरह से विचार हो रहा है और अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को यंत्र खरीदने के लिये दिये गये ऋण

*271. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यंत्र खरीदने के लिये बैंकों से किसानों को ऋण दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973–74 में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिये गये ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The present system of statistical reporting does not provide for separate information relating to advances of commercial banks for agricultural implements as much. The two related categories in respect of which information is maintained are (1) Tractors and agricultural implements and machinery and (2) Pump sets and oil engines. The outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks for these two specified categories were Rs. 6084.70 lakhs and Rs. 5063.50 lakhs respectively as at the end of September 1973.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : कृषि यंत्रों के लिये जो कर्जे दिये जाते हैं उनके बारे में यह प्रश्न है। आजकल इनके लिये जो चैक है वह एप्रूव्ड फर्म्ज के नाम काटा जाता है और इसमें किसान को बड़ा घाटा होता है क्योंकि खुले बाजार के जो भाव होते हैं और जिस फर्म के नाम चैक काटा जाता है उसके जो भाव होते हैं उन दोनों भावों में बीच पच्चीस परसेंट का अन्तर होता है। फर्म वाले, बैंक कर्मचारी और अधिकारी फार्म भरने के मामले में पैसा खरा करते हैं। क्या आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि यह अन्तर खत्म हो और किसान को एक भाव पर, बंधे भाव पर कृषि यंत्र मिलें ? इसके बारे में क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : ऐसी किसी विशेष योजना की ओर अगर माननीय सदस्य हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे तो उस पर हम अवश्य विचार करेंगे।

बीच में कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें आयी थीं और शुरू शुरू में बैंकों ने कुछ दिनों के लिये ऐसा उपाय किया भी था कि किसान को डायरेक्ट लोनिंग किया जाये लेकिन पता चला कि दुर्पियोग हुआ या दाम बढ़ा कर लिये गये। डीलर को न देकर किसान को रुपया देकर देख लिया गया है।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या आपने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि किसान को सीधे ऋण मिलें और वह अपनी पसन्द की फर्म से माल खरीद सके ? एप्रूव्ड फर्म जो आप कहते हैं उसका आपने आधार क्या बनाया हुआ है ? एप्रूव्ड फर्म बनने के लिये क्या बहुत ज्यादा घोटाला या चोरी नहीं होती है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : जहां तक पहले पार्ट का सम्बन्ध है सीधे अगर किसान को दिया जाय तो कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था और इस पर विचार किया गया था और यह पाया गया कि अकसर किसानों को सीधे जब लोन दे दिया जाता है तो कभी कभी एंड यूज के लिये उसका इस्तेमाल वे नहीं करते हैं तथा और किसी कार्य में वह खर्च हो जाता है और उससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में मदद नहीं

मिलती है और जिस तात्पर्य के लिये ऋण दिया जाता है उस पर वह खर्च नहीं होता है और वांछित लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाता है ।

जहां तक मान्यता प्राप्त लिस्ट का सम्बन्ध है, क्रेडिटिबिलिटी फर्म की देखी जाती है और जिन पर विश्वास होता है उसको देख कर और उसके आधार पर लिस्ट इस तरह की जाती है ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: In view of the steep increase in prices of agricultural implements and in view of the old general circulars being issued to the nationalised banks according to which the loans upto a certain ceiling could be given, I want to know what instructions have the Government now issued to these nationalised banks so that at this increased price, agricultural implements could be bought by the farmers in spite of the ceiling on land-holdings.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, we are not aware of any such instructions or guidelines having been issued that the quantum of loans should be reduced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Coal to Japan, West Germany and Africa

*264. SHRI ROBIN SEN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking in terms of exporting coal to Japan, West Germany and Africa; and

(b) if so, the reason for such proposal when the industry, power units and the consumers in India are not getting enough coal to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Not for the present.

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation

*267. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Government has a proposal to set up Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat is understood to have decided to set up a Tourist Development Corporation.

The proposed Corporation would be a public limited company, the share capital of which will be in the form of transfer of Government buildings to the Corporation. The State Government has made a provision of Rs. 1 lakh during 1974-75 for initial expenditure on the formation of Corporation and a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1975-76.

Programme of distributing loan by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

*270. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has formulated a programme of distributing agricultural loan on a large scale; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b).

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation, being a refinancing institution, does not undertake direct lending to farmers as such; its funds are channelled into agriculture in the form of refinance assistance provided to the eligible financial institutions such as Central Land Development Banks, State Cooperative Banks and scheduled commercial banks.

The Corporation has projected a lending programme of Rs. 900 crores for a 5-year period beginning from July 1973. Under this programme, minor irrigation, with an accent on increasing agricultural production quickly, would continue to receive due attention. The Corporation would at the same time endeavour to diversify its investments by providing adequate support for other purposes such as oil conservation, plantation, storage, marketing, farm mechanisation, dairy development, poultry, fisheries.

While providing the refinance assistance, the Corporation will give due consideration for the need to remove disparities in agricultural development between different regions. Disbursement will, however, depend upon the ability of the financing institution to prepare and get sanctioned viable schemes of development.

Raw-material Policy Resolution Adopted by Conference at Dakar

*272. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the recent Conference at Dakar of the Developing Nations adopted a raw-materials policy resolution at variance with that agreed to or adopted by the Drafting Committee;

(b) the main points of such variance; and

(c) the steps proposed in furtherance of the decision reached at the Dakar meet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Dakar Conference adopted a number of resolutions on raw materials after considering several drafts submitted by the Drafting Committee and the Bureau of the conference. Such resolutions in international conferences are usually adopted by consensus, prior to which intensive consultations take place among participants.

The Conference also adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the Inter-Governmental Group which has been charged with the task of follow-up action and to make a further report in due course. India is a member of this group.

Five Year Plan of Indian Airlines

*273. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines propose to have its own Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether the same has been approved by the Planning Commission; and

(c) what will be its total outlay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programmes provide for purchase of aircraft, provision of ground facilities, such as, booking offices, communication system, city air terminal complex, hangars and workshop, computerised reservations, staff housing and simulator project.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 110 crores has been provided in the draft Fifth Plan.

Set back to Indian Exports

*274. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to current market trends the growth of Indian exports is likely to suffer a set back in 1975-76;

(b) if so, the items in which a set back is likely to occur; and

(c) steps proposed to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In the event of the present recessionary tendencies prevailing in some of the Western developed countries continuing for long, exports of certain items like jute manufactures, cotton textiles, fish and fish preparations, gems and jewellary etc. may be adversely affected during 1975-76.

(c) Since export promotion is a continuous process the various measures are kept constantly under review and changes are made and fresh ones introduced in the light of the changing circumstances

Handloom Industry in Kerala

*275. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the provision made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of handloom industry in the State of Kerala; and

(b) the items and heads under which the provisions has been made for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The outlay under consideration for the development of the handloom industry in the Draft Fifth Plan of the Kerala State is Rs. 2.2 crores,

2. The programme for the development of the handloom industry envisaged under the Draft Fifth Plan of Kerala consists of a number of schemes which relate to rebate on sale of handloom cloth, Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation, expansion of existing industrial cooperatives and organisation of new ones, assistance to Handloom Apex Society, establishment of collective weaving centres, Government participation in the share capital of primary weavers' cooperative societies, subsidy to cooperative banks against loss of interest, grant to weavers' cooperative societies to wipe off accumulated losses, establishment of a bleaching dyeing and printing factory, managerial expenses to primary societies, supply of improved appliances, expansion of existing dyehouses and establishment of new ones, handloom houses, welfare schemes etc.

Expansion of Loom Capacity

276. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Central Government have permitted the composite mills to expand their loom capacity; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided to permit installation of 10,000 additional looms in the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan period. The existing composite mills will be allowed additional loomage with corresponding additional spindleage, subject to the party's willingness to undertake export obligation of not less than 30 per cent. of the production of the looms in addition to the maintenance of past exports. In the case of Mills coming within the purview of the MRTP Act the export obligation is not less than 60 per cent.

Advances to States for Supply of Essential Commodities to Weaker Sections of Society

277. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount and its State-wise break-up of the finance advanced for supply of essential commodities to weaker sections of the people of our country; and

(b) the details about the implementation of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no scheme for giving advance to State Governments for supply of essential commodities to weaker sections; and

(b) In view of the answer at (a) above this part of the question does not arise.

Air Accident Investigation Commission

*278. SHRI S. N. MISHRA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the funds allocated for setting up of an independent Air Accident investigation Commission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): A sum of Rs. 94,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Main) for the year 1975-76 for posts created in connection with the setting up of the Air Accident Investigation Commission.

Paper Published by N.C.A.E.R. on Indian Economy

*279. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of a paper published by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on the Indian Economy;

(b) whether Government agree with the suggestions made in the paper; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Government has noted the suggestions made in an article on 'The Indian Economy—1974-75', by Shri S. Bhoothalingam which appeared in the quarterly Journal of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, February 1975. Most of the suggestions made in the article are dealt with in the Economic Survey, 1974-75. Some of the major suggestions made like raising the tempo of the plan and the accent on larger production in agriculture and industry have been given due consideration in the Annual Budget for 1975-76.

Indian Airlines Service to Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailashahar

*280. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to restore I. A. C. services to Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailashahar in the State of Tripura, and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Owing to tight fleet position and heavy increase in the price of aviation fuel it would not be possible for Indian Airlines to restore air services to Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailashahar in the foreseeable future.

Besides the airfields at these stations are suitable only for Dakota operations. Indian Airlines has phased out Dakotas from its fleet due to the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel.

गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्ट्री को अफीम की सप्लाई

*281. **श्री सरजू पाण्डे** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्ट्री को उसकी उत्पाद क्षमता के अनुरूप कच्ची अफीम नहीं दी जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को उत्पादन के आधार पर पुरस्कार दिये जाते है ;

(घ) क्या कच्ची अफीम की सप्लाई न मिलने से इस कारखाने के उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पडा है तथा कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1973–74 के उत्पादन-पुरस्कार नही दिये गये हैं , और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय रमेंाज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). अफीन उत्पादक क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त हाने वाल, कच्ची अफीम की कुल मात्रा को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने का प्रत्येक वर्ष कच्ची अफीम भेजी जाती है ।

(ग) जा हा, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कतिपय शर्तों तथा प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति किये जाने पर कारखाने के कर्मचारी अनुग्रहपूर्वक उत्पादन पुरस्कार के हकदार है ।

(घ) और (ङ). वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान, अफीम उत्पादक क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त कच्ची अफीम की मात्रा, विभिन्न कारणों से, अनुमानित मात्रा से बहुत कम रही । इसलिये कारखाने को कच्ची अफीम की सप्लाई अपेक्षाकृत कम मात्रा में की गई । हो सकता है कि उत्पादन पुरस्कारों की अदायगी के निर्धारित प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति नही किये जाने का यह भी एक कारण हो । सभी आनुषंगिक परिस्थितियों की सविस्तार जांच की ज रही है ।

Sick Tea Gardens of Eastern India

2559. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Trading Corporation of India proposes to take over the sick tea gardens of the Eastern India; and

(b) if so, when and how many and the estimated amount involved thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Tea Trading Corporation has permissive provisions in its articles of association and can be considered as one of the agencies to whom the management of sick gardens can be entrusted, if and when legislative provisions are made therefor.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा बेची गई गाड़ियां

2560. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कितनी गाडियां बेची गयीं ;

(ख) अधिकतम मूल्य पर बेची गयी गाडी का नाम (मेक) क्या है और यह गाड़ी किस पार्टी को बेची गई थी ; और

(ग) गाड़ियों की बिक्री के कारण वर्ष 1974 में निगम को कितनी राशि का लाभ हुआ ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1974-75 (31-1-1975 तक) के दौरान 533 गाड़ियां बेची गई ।

(ख) मर्सीडीज बेंज 220 (1973 माडल) को 2,19,786 रुपये की अधिकतम कीमत प्राप्त हुई । यह ग्रेटर-कैलाश नई दिल्ली के एक व्यक्ति श्री एस० जी० नाथ को बेची गई थी ।

(ग) 1973-74 के दौरान, गाड़ियों की बिक्री से राज्य व्यापार निगम को 47.63 लाख रुपये का निवल लाभ हुआ ।

Loan granted by Nationalised Banks to individuals in Tripura under Self-Employment Programme

2561 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the nationalised banks were approached for loans by individuals under self-employment programme in the State of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the amount granted by banks during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b). Advances to individuals for setting up self-employment ventures are included under the broad categories agriculture, small scale industries, transport operators, retail trade, small business and professional and self-employed persons. Outstanding advances of public sector banks to these categories of borrowers in the State of Tripura as at the end of June, 1972, 1973 and 1974 are indicated below.—

As at the end of	Outstanding	
	No. of accounts (Units)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
June, 1972	870	60 16
June, 1973	1291	63 90
June, 1974	5137	79 20

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Industries Applicants of Malda in West Bengal

2562 SHRI S N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to Small Scale Industries applicants of Malda in West Bengal during the year 1974; and

(b) how many applications were pending as at the end of January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Districtwise information in regard to the flow of bank credit to different sectors becomes available with certain amount of time lag The latest date for which information regarding outstanding advances of public sector banks, including nationalised banks, to small scale industries in Malda district currently available is end- December, 1973, on that date such outstanding advances amounted to Rs 2 60 lakhs

(b) The present system of data reporting does not provide for compilation of information regarding loan applications pending with the bank branches. It has however, been the endeavour of the public sector banks to eliminate avoidable delays in the disposal of loan applications.

Directives to Nationalised Banks to extend credit facilities to Industries

2563 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have been advised by Government to

extend credit facilities to all industries; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the credit facilities provided by the banks to the industries at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While announcing the credit policy measures for the 1974-75 busy season on the 29th October, 1974, Reserve Bank had again impressed upon the commercial banks that while the prevailing economic setting called for a restraint on credit creation, they should at the same time provide for selectivity in the deployment of available credit, so as to sustain investment, augment production and facilitate better distribution of essential commodities. The banks have been informed that the benefit of access to the scarce resources of bank funds should be extended in accordance with the needs of the borrowing units, determined not only by their size but also by the type of production in which they are engaged. In so far as the industrial sector is concerned, in the public sector, working capital requirements of manufacturing units for expanding production would receive prior consideration. In the private industrial sector, preference is to be accorded to units in the 'core' sector (mainly those producing fertilisers, pesticides and other needs of agriculture, transport and electrical equipments and basic metals and minerals) and those engaged in the production of goods needed for mass consumption (such as controlled varieties of cloth, edible oils, sugar etc.). Small scale industrial units producing inputs for 'core' sector and wage goods industries are to be preferred to the units in less essential lines. Further, the banks have been advised that the policy of giving priority to small scale industry, as such, may be refined in its application so as to accord such treatment more particularly to units having credit limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and below.

M/s. Jindal Aluminium Pvt. Ltd.

2564. SWAMI BRAHMANANDJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in course of raid on 6th June, 1974 on the factory and offices of M/s. Jindal Aluminium Pvt. Ltd., Income Tax Officers have found nothing illegal or any papers proving evasion of tax;

(b) whether M/s. Jindal Aluminium Pvt. Ltd., is being assessed along with other Jindal companies whose premises were also raided simultaneously in the same Central Circle;

(c) whether this concern has decided to drop their future plans of establishing two more big factories;

(d) whether the aforesaid Company has its factory, main business and Head Office in Bangalore while being assessed in Delhi; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to transfer the Company's income tax file to Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The scrutiny of the books of accounts/documents seized in the course of the search u/s 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 on 6-6-1974 at the factory and offices of M/s. Jindal Aluminium Private Limited is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No information to this effect is available in the income-tax records.

(d) The factory of this Company is located at Bangalore and its business activities are also concentrated at Bangalore. Its Registered Office is located in Delhi.

(e) The Hon. Member had forwarded the application of M/s. Jindal Aluminium Private Limited, for transfer of the case to Bangalore. He has already been informed that it will not

be possible, at this stage, to transfer the case to Bangalore.

Permission to Export Houses to undergo change

2565. SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose a scheme for granting permission to export houses to undergo change; and

(b) if so, the main features of the policy of Government and the number of firms registered as export houses which are entitled to benefits such as blanket permit for release of foreign exchange for business tours abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind to know whether the Scheme of Export Houses is to undergo any change. The existing scheme continues to be in operation. The Working Group has been set up in January, 1975, to review the functioning of the Scheme. Report of the Working Group is awaited.

The number of firms whose recognition is valid is 295. These Export Houses are eligible for blanket permits for release of foreign exchange for business tours abroad.

Cases of Misappropriation detected in Syndicate Bank

2566. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) the number of misappropriation cases detected in the Syndicate Bank during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto date) stating the total amount involved;

(b) the particulars of these cases, case-wise; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C, SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Syndicate Bank has reported that there were 48 misappropriation cases during the years, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 as indicated below:

Year	No. of Misappropriation Cases	Amount involved (In Rs.)
1972 . .	9	93,986/-
1973 . .	19	1,44,147/-
1974-75 . . (Upto February 1975)	20	1,11,141/ -

The bank has taken suitable action for recovery of the amount and against official/officials involved in respect of each case and has been able to recover most of the amount misappropriated.

Syndicate Bank has further reported that apart from the above instances there have been misappropriations committed by its agents (who are not regular employees), appointed to collect daily contributions from customers at their doors under its Daily Savings Scheme (Pigmy and Adarsh Deposits) as given below:—

Year	No. of Misappropriation cases	Total amount involved (In Rs.)
1972 . .	27	66,186/-
1973 . .	39	47,876 -
1974 . .	39	70,726 -
1975 . .	8	4,169/-

The bank has, in this connection, indicated that excepting an amount of Rs. 36,136/- in respect of 2 cases all

the amounts misappropriated in the above cases have been recovered and in all the cases the agencies have been terminated.

Export of raw material and half finished goods by M/s. Kores India Limited

2567. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3555 on the 6th December, 1974 regarding export of raw material and half finished goods by M/s, Kores India Limited and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and if not, how long will it take; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some Officers of the Ministry are delaying the information and attempts are being made to hush up the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) and (b). Information to the extent available has already been furnished by Department of Company Affairs (Company Law Board), Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs in fulfilment of the assurance to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4172 dated 11th December, 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Fresh Capital Raised by Companies

2568. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4269 on 28th April, 72 Unstarred Question No. 4194 on 1st September, 1972 and Unstarred Question No. 5308 on 20th December, 1974 regarding capital raised by Coal Mining Companies, shareholders of M/s. Bolani Ores Ltd., Keonjhar (Orissa) and M/s. Sethia Mining and Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. and capital raised by New Satgram Colliery, respectively and state:—

(a) the percentage of shares, equity and preference, held by the financial institutions and members of public *vis-a-vis* those held by Directors and Promoters;

(b) original capital before 1961 I.B.R.D. loan to Government of India and total subscribed capital as on 31st March, 1974.

(c) the number of shareholders the companies have; and

(d) the names of the companies who have raised next highest fresh capital (other than bonus issue or issue because of amalgamation)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tourists visited Ladakh

2569 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourists who visited Ladakh during the last one year;

(b) the amount of earnings as result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government for stimulating more tourists to Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SNGH): (a) and (b). The restrictions on visit of foreign tourists to certain parts of Ladakh were relaxed only in June, 1974. Since then according to the State Government 551 tourists visited Leh (Ladakh) between 17th July, 1974 and 22nd November, 1974. It is not possible to indicate earnings from this number of tourists as the Department of Tourism estimates the

earnings on an all-India basis and not on State-wise or placewise basis.

(c) Information about places of tourist interest in Ladakh and the facilities available there for foreign tourists has been circulated by the Department of Tourism to Air-India and Government of India Tourist Offices in India and abroad. In addition, the State Government are preparing following measures to stimulate tourist traffic to Ladakh:

(i) Renovation of the existing accommodation at Leh, Kargil and Drass;

(ii) Construction of a Cafeteria at Matyan and also the establishment of tourist offices at Leh and Kargil;

(iii) Incentives to the private Sector for constructing tourist establishments at Leh, Kargil and Drass;

(iv) Provision of Mini-buses and improved transport facilities in the area;

(v) Publication of a brochure on Ladakh

Draw of Lots on Small Saving Fund Collection

2570. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any prizes have been given as a result of draw of lots on the small saving fund collections; and

(b) if so, the number of times the draws have been held and the names and addresses of the various prize winners who have won prizes in the latest draw?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two draws for prizes under the Post Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme have so far been held. The first of these draws was held on 31st July, 1974 and the second draw was held on the 31st January, 1975.

The names and addresses of 1st and 2nd prize winners in the latest draw for prizes hold on 31st January, 1975 are as under:

	Names and addresses
1st Prize (Rs. 1,00,000)	Shri Shivalingappa G. Atnoor, V. L.W. (Gram Sewak,) Alund, Distt. Gulbarga (Karnataka).
2nd prizes (Rs. 50,000 each)	1. Shri Gulzar Singh S o Shri Ganda Singh Village Dubrey, , via Alawalpur, Jullundur City H.O.
	2. Shri Bhanwri Parshad S o Shri Ghunghcr Ram, P. O. Nagrota Bagwan, Dharamsala H.O.
	3. Shri Kauleshwar Singh, Sonughat Garer, Deoria H.O.
	4. Shri Judhishthir Kharanga, S o Shri Duryadhan Kharangia, Police Havildar, Berhampur, (Ganjam), Berhampur H.O.
	5. Smt. Nirmala Bala Choudhury, C o Shri Gajen Narayan Choudhury, Abhayapuri, — Dhubri H.O.

In respect of ten Third prizes of are 11,000 in all, will automatically be of Rs. 5,000 each, the names and addresses of the Prize winners are not yet available. However, every Prize-winner has been requested through the concerned Postmaster to submit his/her claim promptly.

The Fifth and Sixth prizes, which are 11,000 in all, will automatically be credited to the respective Post Office Savings Bank Account of the Prize-winners.

Capital raised by Coal Companies

2571. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4453 on the 13th December, 1974 regarding capital raised by coal companies and state:

(a) total fresh capital raised by each company whose shares are quoted in a recognised Stock Exchange since (I.B.R.D.) World Bank loan for coal industry;

(b) the amount of Medium Term/ Long Term loans sanctioned to these companies by Refinance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and the nationalised banks;

(c) the outstanding balances to be repaid as on 17th October, 1971, 30th April, 1972, 30th January, 1973 and 30th April, 1973; and

(d) net credit/debit balance with Government of India|its management of mines taken over and Commissioner of payments on above dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Scooters

2572. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one lakh twenty-five thousand scooters will be exported from India to Taiwan in the next ten years;

(b) whether an agreement has been signed in Bombay between an Indian scooter manufacturer and a Taiwan Company; and

(c) if so, the approximate foreign exchange Government propose to earn as a result of the transaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Foreign exchange earning will be approximately Rs. 25 million on account of technical know-how. The price of scooters to be exported in CKD (Completely knocked down condition) packs will vary from time to time, and so the foreign exchange to be earned on that account cannot be indicated at this stage.

Contracts with friendly countries to extend Technical Assistance

2573. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineers India Limited has entered into foreign contracts with friendly countries to extend technical assistance;

(b) if so, the names of the countries, the nature of the contracts and the earnings of the foreign exchange so far; and

(c) the engineers and technicians sent abroad with the terms and conditions therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts are with Iran, Iraq, Syria, France and the Netherlands for survey, design and detailed engineering, procurement services etc.

The foreign exchange earned so far against actual billing is Rs. 6.10 lakhs

(c) Ten engineers and other personnel have been sent abroad on various assignments and on different terms and conditions.

जे० बी० मघाराम बैंक में कर्मचारियों की जमा राशियां

2574. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैसर्स जे० बी० मघाराम एण्ड सन्स, ग्वालियर, मैसर्स जीवन फूड्स, बम्बई, मैसर्स जे०बी० मघाराम एण्ड सन्स बम्बई (कारखाना बगलौर) तथा मैसर्स इन्टरनेशनल फूड्स बम्बई (कारखाना हैदराबाद) के कर्मचारियो द्वारा जे० बी० मघाराम बैंक मे बडी बडी राशिया जमा की गई है ,

(ख) कर्मचारियो तथा अन्य नागरिको द्वारा पृथक-पृथक कम्पनी के बैंक मे जमा की गई राशियो की वर्तमान धनराशि कितनी है और क्या माग करने पर कर्मचारियो को धनराशि देने से इन्कार कर दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ जमाकर्ताओ का राशिया चेको के माध्यम से लौटायी जा रही है जिनका भुगतान कोई भी बैंक नही करता है , और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे भी मामलो की जाच करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उनके पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 'मैसर्स जे० बी० मघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी' कन्फैक्शनरी के उत्पादन मे सलग्न एक भागीदार फर्म है और वह जनता मे जमाओ के रूप मे रुपया स्वीकार कर रही थी । पता चला है कि मार्च, 1973 के अन्त मे इस कम्पनी को 66 93 लाख रुपये जमाकर्ताओ को अदा करने थे ।

मैसर्स जे० बी० मघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी के भागीदार फर्म होने के कारण, गैर-बैंकिंग कम्पनियों द्वारा जमा स्वीकार करने सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापो को अधिशासित करने विषयक, रिजर्व बैंक के वर्तमान निदेश उक्त कम्पनी पर लाग नही होते है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को यह मालूम नही है कि इस फर्म ने किस तरह के लोगो से और किन शर्तों और निबधनो पर जमाये जुटायी है और रिजर्व बैंक को यह भी ज्ञात नही है कि उक्त फर्म द्वारा जारी किये गये चेक किसी बैंक द्वारा स्वीकार नही किये जाते हैं ।

जमा रकमो का लेन-देन जमाओ के प्राप्तकर्ता और सम्बद्ध जमाकर्ता के बीच एक सविदा के रूप मे होता है, अतएव पीडित पक्ष को सविदा-भग की अवस्था मे उपलब्ध सामान्य उपचारो का अनुसरण करना होता है ।

Deposits of Employees in J. B. Mangharam Bank

2575 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the present annual earnings of foreign exchange through the export of sugar to foreign countries during the last three years year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The foreign exchange earned through exports of sugar during 1972 1973 and 1974 amounted to Rs 12 52 crores, Rs 42 21 crores and Rs. 206 63 crores respectively

World Bank Paper on Promotion of Education in Developing Countries

2576 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank has published a policy paper regarding the promotion of education in developing countries, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The paper historically examines the World wide trends in educational development during the period 1960-1970 and sets forth issues and problems which confront developing countries. Basic issues discussed are (a) development of skills and their relevance, (b) mass participation in education and development, (c) education and equity, (d) increasing efficiency, and (e) improving management and planning.

The paper also deals with the World Bank's educational lending policies and programmes. The principles governing the Bank's effort to promote balanced educational development, according to the paper, are (a) that all members of the population should receive atleast a minimum basic education as fully and as soon as available resources permit, (b) that further education and training beyond the basic should be provided selectively to improve quantitatively and qualitatively the knowledge and skills necessary for the performance of economic, social and other development roles, (c) that a national education system be viewed as a comprehensive learning system embracing formal, non-formal and informal education working with maximum possible internal and external efficiency, and (d) that the interest of both increased productivity and social equity educational opportunities be equalised as fully as possible.

Deferred Payment Plan for Cotton Growers in Maharashtra

2577. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton growers in Maharashtra State, which has the largest area under cotton in the country and second largest producers, are on war path with the Maharashtra Government on the issue of deferred payment plan after eliminating middle men;

(b) whether monopoly purchase scheme was adopted without balancing it with financial resources at the disposal of State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the prevailing anger and resentment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There have been reports of protest and some agitations by cotton growers of Maharashtra State on the issue of deferred payment scheme of Maharashtra Government.

(b) The State Government have intimated that a credit limit of Rs. 40 crores was sanctioned as against their demand of Rs. 104 crores. The State Government have since modified their scheme, to provide for initial payment of 50 per cent instead of 30 per cent.

(c) This aspect lies within the jurisdiction of the State Government who are operating the scheme.

Effect of fall in Earth's Temperature on Prospects of Monsoon

2578. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in an English daily dated the 5th February, 1975 under the heading "Fall in earth's temperature";

(b) whether such a fall has any adverse effect on the monsoon in the country; and

(c) if so, steps taken to face the adverse effects of such a shortfall on rains in the country and to arrange for artificial rains for crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Studies so far made have not established any possible link between the observed cooling trend and monsoon forecast.

Import Licence for Stainless Steel

2579. SHRI P. M. MEHTA
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Kanpur industry was given a Rs. 75 lakh import licence for stainless steel in 1972 by passing all rules and regulations;

(b) whether this firm got this import licence at "Subsidised rates given to Defence establishments in times of war";

(c) if so, whether the C.B.I. has held the Officials of the Union Ministry of Commerce and State Officials responsible for this scandal; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government against the firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Establishment of Powerlooms in Joint Sector

2580. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether establishment of powerlooms in joint sector has been suggested by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any consideration to these suggestions; and

(c) Government's views thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Report of Task Force on Tea Industry

2581. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the salient features in regard to the extent or otherwise of the implementation of the Report of the Task Force on Tea Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The recommendations made by the Task Force on Tea Industry in Volume-I of its report relate to problems of closed and sick gardens, promotion of tea abroad, and inputs for the tea industry. In so far as closed and sick gardens are concerned, the proposals for amending the Tea Act in the light of its recommendations are under consideration in all their aspects. The recommendations relating to promotion of tea abroad are kept in view while framing annual promotional measures in this regard. The input requirements of the tea industry are being met satisfactorily through active liaison with the concerned organisations to ensure adequate and timely supplies.

Volume II of its report dealt with the impediments to Tea Development, Tea Auctions and functions of the Tea Board and reorganisation of its working The recommendations are in the various stages of consideration/ implementation. Some of the important recommendations which Government has accepted are: the proposal to reduce the size of the Tea Board; approval has been given to

Tea Board for setting up a Sub-Committee to review Subaidy Scheme for rejuvenation.

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings

2583. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of investment Government have made in each of the public sector undertakings in our country upto 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) Information in regard to 1973-74 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9124/75] The accounts for 1974-75 are not yet available.

Employment to Local People in Public Sector Units

2584. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector units plants/mines in the country alongwith the number of employees employed in each organisation;

(b) how many employees are from the State where the plants mines/units are located, category-wise, and

(c) the reasons for not giving preference to local people over others even on posts within Rs 500 p.m. salary scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9125/75].

(b) and (c). The existing recruitment policy laid down for Public Enterprises seeks to ensure maximum opportunities for persons registered in the local employment exchange, at the lower levels The policy stipulates that recruitment to such posts carrying a salary of upto Rs. 500/- p.m. should be made only through the National Employment Service and other sources of recruitment are to be tapped only if the employment exchange issues a "Non-availability Certificate". Government do not maintain statistics unit-wise of employees on the basis of their regional origin.

शिवरमन समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

2585. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हथकरघा उद्योग के बारे में गठित शिवरमन समिति की सिफारिशें क्या हैं, और

(ख) उनकी क्रियान्विति हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 9124/75]।

(ख) सिफारिशें पर अभी अंतिम विनिश्चय किये जाने हैं।

Trade Delegations

2586. SHRI AMAR SINH CHAUDHARI: SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian delegations have visited foreign countries and a number of foreign delegations have come to India during

the last year as a result of which a number of agreements to promote commerce and trade with India have been entered into, and

(b) the particulars and salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of the visits of delegations new trade and payment agreements protocols have been concluded with Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, People's Republic of Poland Senegal, Iran, Arab Republic of Egypt Kuwait Iran Bangla Desh and Pakistan

(b) Copies of the trade agreements/ protocols have already been placed in the Parliament Library

ओपियम फैक्ट्री गाजीपुर के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानो में असमानता।

2587. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगेकि

(क) क्या ओपियम फैक्ट्री गाजीपुर व ओपियम फैक्ट्री नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) के तकनीकी कर्मचारियो के वेतनमाना मे असमानता है , और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाहा की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख) सरकारी अफीम कारखाना, गाजीपुर तथा सरकारी अफीम कारखाना, नीमच दोनो ही कारखाना के नियमित कर्मचारियो का समान वेतन-मान है। परन्तु नये अफीम परिशोधन कारखाना नीमच के कर्मचारियों के लिये, उच्चतर वेतनमान निर्धारित किये गये है जिसमे उनके लिए निर्धारित उच्चतर शैक्षणिक एव व्यावसायिक योग्यताओं को ध्यान मे रखा गया है। गाजीपुर कारखाने के कर्मचारियो के लिये इस प्रकार की न्यूनतम अर्हतायें निर्धारित नही की गई हैं। तथापि, इस प्रश्न की आगे जाच की जा रही है कि क्या गाजीपुर तथा नीमच स्थित अफीम परिशोधन के दोनो कारखानो को समतुल्य जिम्मेदारी उठानी पडती है और यदि हा तो उक्त दोनो परिशोधन कारखानो के कर्मचारियो के वेतनमानो मे समानता लायी जा सकती हे अथवा नहीं।

Employees Working in Airport Authority

2588 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees working at the time of formation of Airports Authority in four major airports and taken from them and recruited for civil aviation, in various categories,

(b) the total number of employees absorbed so far and the salient features of their service conditions;

(c) whether after absorption, fresh appointment letters are being issued to them with a provision of probation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) After the formation of the international Airports Authority of India, the services of 1499 employees of the Civil Aviation Department who were working at the four international airports were placed on deputation with the Authority with effect from 1-4-1972.

(b) Of the total number of permanent employees of the Civil Aviation Department who opted for absorption in the International Airports Authority of India, 890 permanent employees have been absorbed in the Authority strictly on the basis of their seniority in the Civil Aviation Department in their respective grades. The salient features of their service conditions are as follows:

(i) Pay in the pay scale applicable to them in the Civil Aviation Department;

(ii) Dearness pay/Dearness Allowance (including interim relief at the rates applicable to the staff of the Central Government;

(iii) Travelling and Daily Allowances, City Compensatory Allowance, Children Educational Allowance and Medical facilities as per the regulations of the Authority;

(iv) The persons concerned will retain their inter-se seniority;

(v) In addition to pay, pension/gratuity earned in Government service prior to absorption, will also be admissible.

(c) and (d). No fresh letters of appointment have been issued in the case of permanent employees of the Civil Aviation Department after their absorption in the Authority. However, fresh letters of appointment have been issued in the case of temporary employees for their appointment in the Authority on regular basis The condition of probation has since been waived in the case of those whose performance and integrity have been reported to be satisfactory.

"Work to Procedure" Agitation by Officers of RBI

2589 SHRI R. N BARMAN:
SHRI P M. MEHTA·

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) the names of places (centres) where officers of Reserve Bank of India resorted to "work to procedure" agitation in regard to increase in their emoluments;

(b) their grade-wise bifurcation in each centre;

(c) the impact of their agitation in transaction of business in the affected centres, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). The number of officers gradewise at each

centre of the Reserve Bank, as fur nished by the Bank is as follows:—

Name of the Centres	GRADES					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Ahmedabad	55	38	7	2	..	..
Bangalore	102	60	11	3	1	..
Bhubaneshwar	22	17	7	1	..	..
Bombay (including Indore . . .	1111	474	245	225	32	16
Calcutta	347	103	35	17	3	1
Gauhati	21	14	3	2	.	..
Hyderabad	77	45	8	4	..	..
Jaipur	44	23	5	2	..	..
Kanpur (including Lucknow .	112	48	8	3	2	..
Madras	204	88	31	8	..	.
Nagpur	92	13	1	1	1	..
New Delhi (including Chandigarh, Jammu and Bhopal).	223	94	25	11	2	1
Patna	67	30	4	2	1	..
Trivandrum (including Cochin) . . .	29	48	7	1	.	..
TOTAL . . .	2506	1095	397	182	42	18

Reserve Bank of India has reported that except officers in-charge of offices, and a few senior officers at some centres, all other officers resorted to work-to-procedure from 10th February, 1975.

The agitation affected mainly the functioning of the clearing houses at metropolitan centres and transaction of cash and public business at those centres where business is handled directly by the Reserve Bank.

Following the sanction of revised *ad-hoc* increase in Dearness Allowance for various levels of officers of the Reserve Bank, the agitation was called off on 22nd February, 1975.

बैंक नोट प्रे देवास मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा नोटों का छापा जाना

2590. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) में कब तक करेंसी नोट छापे जाने लगेंगे, वहां पर कितने-कितने रुपयों के नोट छापे जायेंगे और ये नोट कब तक परिचलन में आ जायेंगे ; और

(ख) प्रेस के मासिक उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) में 10 रुपये, 20 रुपये, 50 रुपये और 100 रुपये के बैंक नोट छापे जाने हैं। 10 रुपये और 20 रुपये के नोटों का मुद्रण पहले ही प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। ऐसी सम्भावना है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ये नोट मार्च, 1975 के अन्त तक जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) उत्पादन के पहले वर्ष का लक्ष्य प्रतिमास 650 लाख नोट तैयार करना होगा। प्रेस की वार्षिक निर्धारित क्षमता एक पारी काम करके 100 करोड़ नोट छापना होगी।

Dis-proportionate Assets of Officials of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

2591. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Kalyanasundaram's inquiry into the affairs of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur disclosed possession of dis-proportionate assets by several officials of that Bank; and

(b) if so, the names of those officials and nature of the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that no such disclosure has been made in the report of Shri Kalyanasundaram, Inspector of the State Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Help to New Entrepreneurs by Financial Institutions

2592. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial institutions have liberalised their procedures to fit into the policy of Government for encouraging and helping new entrepreneurs to take to industry;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether their insistence on equity/debt ratio at 1:2 is the main handicap felt by newcomers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not liberalising it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). The all-India long term public financial institutions have liberalised their procedures to fit into the policy of encouraging and helping new entrepreneurs to take to industry. The broad features of the above procedures are—(i) relaxation of the normal criteria of 20 per cent promoter's contribution towards project cost by 5 per cent (i.e. 15 per cent) if the project is located in a backward region and by 2.5 per cent (i.e. 17.5 per cent) in cases where project is not located in a backward region; (ii) depending on the merits of the case, institutions may underwrite relatively larger percentage of risk capital; (iii) offering assistance to new entrepreneurs in the preparation of detailed feasibility studies by recommending suitable consultants.

Financial institutions have not been adopting any rigid or inflexible criteria in regard to the equity: debt ratio in regard to projects promoted by new entrepreneurs. Even where the ratio is 1:2 it is not unusual that the promoters bring in only a part of the equity, the remaining portion being underwritten by financial institutions. The institutions have been relaxing this requirement in deserving cases. In the case of small industrial units, their financial requirements are generally met directly by State Financial Corporations, which in turn get the loans refinanced by the Industrial Development Bank of India. Under the liberalised scheme of refinance introduced by the Development Bank for small scale industrial units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme, the permitted equity: debt ratio is 1:3 which could be relaxed further in deserving cases, if necessary. In the case of units located in backward districts, the equity: debt ratio is further relaxed to the extent of about 1:5.5.

The State Financial Corporations have also introduced schemes for financial assistance on softer terms to projects costing up to Rs. 2 lakhs promoted by technician-entrepreneurs who are not in a position to provide owner's equity.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sponsored "Risk Capital Foundation" which has been registered on 22-1-1975 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The main objective of the Foundation would be to provide assistance to new entrepreneurs and technologists for promoting industrial projects by giving loans and advances free of interest or at nominal rate of interest to enable them to provide their contribution to equity capital of the projects which have been sanctioned financial assistance by the Corporation and the other all-India financial institutions. The activities of the Foundation would commence shortly after the Board of Trustees of the Foundation have formulated Rules and Regulations covering its operations.

Joint Ventures in Oil-Rich Gulf countries

2593. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have agreed that they should immediately explore possibilities of setting up joint ventures in the oil-rich Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreements signed with Yugoslavia and other countries for joint ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) During the recent discussions with the Yugoslav delegation, some possible sectors/areas of industrial cooperation between Indian and Yugoslav enterprises in third countries were identified and focal points for collection, collation and dissemination of market information in third countries were nominated and this would include exploration of prospects for setting up such industrial ventures in oil rich countries also;

(b) No specific agreement has however, been signed in this regard with Yugloslavia or with any other country.

Subsidy to Cotton Exports

2594. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing export incentives allowed to the cotton exporting mills;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to allow a subsidy for cotton exports; and

(c) if so, the main features and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No incentives are provided by Government to exporters of cotton textiles except the replenishment imports being allowed under the Registered Exporters Policy. However, a Combined Scheme for export and controlled cloth obligation has come into force from 1-10-1974, under which a set-off will be allowed in the controlled cloth obligation of the mills at the rate of 1 sq. metre against exports of Rs. 5 worth of mill-made cotton textiles or Rs. 7.50 worth of mill-made cotton garments.

(b) and (c). No Sir However, it is understood that the industry are thinking of partially reviving its Export Incentive Scheme under which cash assistance may be paid to exporters of handloom cotton textiles and garments. They are yet to work out the details.

Tea Output During 1974

2595. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising internal demand for tea is having a deleterious impact on the export front; and

(b) if so, India's tea output during 1974 and the arrangements made to

help in large by neutralising the adverse effect of unprofitable export prices for common tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In fact there has been a substantial increase in tea prices during 1974. The production of tea during January—October 1974 was about 418 million kgs.

Complaints in regard to Policy of Credit Facilities

2596. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any complaints about credit policy facilities during the last quarter;

(b) if so, broad features thereof; and whether these complaints have been looked into; and

(c) whether Government are going to streamline the credit policy of banking institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c), Both the Government and the Reserve Bank have in recent months received certain representations from Chambers of Commerce & Industry, merchants' associations, representative bodies of small scale industries, traders and other individuals indicating difficulties experienced by them and suggesting relaxation from the credit restraint measures. The suggestions made in these representations are in the nature of seeking liberalisation and enhancement of credit facilities extended by banks and reduction in the rates of interest and margins stipulated on the facilities etc.

The key note of the present credit policy is the continuance of restraints on credit creation while providing selectivity for deployment of credit for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities of mass consumption, etc. While introducing these measures adequate care has been taken to ensure that bank credit is not denied for meeting genuine needs of production and distribution and for this purpose suitable exemptions and relaxations have been provided in the directives issued by the Reserve Bank. Within the overall framework of the credit restraint measures commercial banks have sufficient flexibility to deal with individual borrowers on the basis of their eligibility on the grounds of priority, borrowing capacity, purpose of loan etc..

Rally held by Central Government Employees regarding Payment of Five Slabs of Dearness Allowance

2597 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that several hundred Central Government Employees held a rally demanding immediate payment of five slabs of Dearness Allowance, withdrawal of Wage Freeze Act in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Reports have been received that some sections of Central Government employees are demanding payment of additional dearness allowance with reference to the price rise beyond the index average of 272 and discontinuance of the Compulsory Deposit of Additional Wages under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

(b) So far as the dearness allowance issue is concerned, it is under review and the matter is to be discussed with

the staff representatives in the near future. It is not proposed to withdraw the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

Reduction in Import Duty on Cotton Imports

2598. SHRI ISHAQUE SHAMBHALI:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the import duty on cotton imports;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and objectives thereof; and

(c) what was the revenue from this import duty during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government do not have under consideration any proposal to grant general exemption from customs duty in respect of cotton imports. However, a suggestion regarding duty exemption in respect of Pakistani cotton to be used mainly for production of controlled and exportable varieties of fabrics is under examination.

(c). The customs revenue realised during the period from 1/4/74 to 31/12/74 in respect of imports of raw cotton was Rs. 7,85,59,000 only.

Control of Rubber Exports

2599. SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the natural rubber producing countries have planned to join together to control their rubber exports; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and its impact on Indian exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). It is understood that due to current decline in the natural rubber prices in the World Market, the major rubber producing countries namely, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand are joining together to take concerted measures to achieve stability in natural rubber prices. This however, is not expected to have an impact on Indian rubber situation.

Trade relations with Portugal

2601 SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether in view of the Indo-Portuguese treaty signed recently any trade relations would also be established between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The ban on trade with Portugal has been lifted from 1st January, 1975 so that normal trade can take place

Sale of imported cotton by auction

2602. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the imported cotton is being sold by auction by the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether generally the bidding prices had been much below the prevailing market prices due to organised bidding by the monopolists; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to streamline the sale of imported cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Cotton Corporation of India imports cotton against indents of

mills. On arrival, the cotton is passed on to the mills after receiving payment of the price, including handling charges involved. Therefore, the question of selling imported cotton in auction or bidding does not arise.

Air Agreement with Pan American and T. W. A. Airlines

2603. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made with the Pan American and T.W.A. Airlines regarding the route pact through Bombay; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Director General of Civil Aviation has been advised by the T.W.A. that in accordance with the route Swap agreement between the Trans World Airlines and the Pan American Airways approved by the U.S Civil Aeronautics Board for a period of 2 years. T.W.A. would suspend its services through India. As this is an agreement between two foreign airlines, full details of the agreement are not available to the Government.

Rupee trade with Sudan and Egypt

2604. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 9th February, 1975 under the caption 'Rupee trade with Sudan and Egypt may end'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The future pattern of our trade with Egypt and Sudan is under active consideration. In this connection talks are likely to be held shortly with both these countries.

Proposal to extend credit facilities to big and small industries

2605. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend credit facilities to all industries, both big and small, which helped in promoting economic growth in the country;

(b) whether Government have also advised the nationalised banks not to classify the applications sector-wise while extending credit facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to get the proposal implemented by the nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) While announcing the credit policy measures for the 1974-75 busy season on the 29th October, 1974, the Reserve Bank has again impressed upon the commercial banks that while the current economic situation calls for a restraint on credit creation, they should at the same time provide for selectivity in the deployment of available credit, so as to sustain investment, augment production and facilitate better distribution of essential commodities. The banks have been informed that the benefit of access to the scarce resources of bank funds should be extended in accordance with the needs of the

borrowing units, determined not only by their size but also by the type of production in which they are engaged. In so far as the industrial sector is concerned, in the public sector, working capital requirements of manufacturing units for expanding production will receive prior consideration. In the private industrial sector, preference is to be accorded to units in the 'core' sector (mainly those producing fertilisers, pesticides and other needs of agriculture, transport and electrical equipments and basic metals and minerals) and those engaged in the production of goods needed for mass consumption (such as controlled varieties of cloth, edible oils, sugar etc.). Small scale industrial units producing inputs for 'core' sector and wage goods industries are to be preferred to the units in less essential lines. Further, the banks have been advised that the policy of giving priority to small scale industry, as such, may be refined in its application so as to accord such treatment more particularly to units having credit limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and below.

(b) and (c). The present system of data flow in the Banks does not provide for compilation of details of applications received. The advances sanctioned are, however, classified sectorwise on the lines indicated in the Basic Statistical Returns prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India

Amount advanced by LIC for execution of industrial projects in West Bengal

2606. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation was approached for the purpose of execution of certain industrial projects in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount offered by the Corporation for the above scheme during 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(c) whether the L.I.C. also advanced loan for setting up industrial estates in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the amount offered by it during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 on such schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) LIC has received applications from some companies in West Bengal for grant of term loans and proposals for underwriting and subscription to capital (including debenture capital).

(b) LIC has sanctioned the following term loans for industrial purposes to the companies during 1973-74 and 1974-75:—

Year	Amount in lakhs of Rs.
1973-74	250.00
1974-75	—

A number of applications are under consideration.

(c) No such request was received by the LIC.

(d) Does not arise.

Confirmation of Accountants General

2607. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether confirmations at the level of Accountants General are held up in spite of the fact that permanent posts are available under the Comptroller and Auditor General (in the Department of Expenditure); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Confirmations against some posts of Accountants General have yet to be made.

(b) Government orders on the revised scales of pay of the posts of Accountants General, on the basis of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, have been issued only recently.

according to which there will be two levels of Accountants General. The process of identification of level I posts and of selection of officers for holding these posts is under consideration. Confirmation of officers in AG's grade, levels I and II, is closely linked with it. Further, suitability of certain officers for confirmation is under observation.

New D.A. Formula for Central Government Employees

2608. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new D.A. formula for its employees;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government employees thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir. The dearness allowance issue is being reviewed in all its aspects and it is to be discussed with the staff representatives.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conference on economic crisis of Fifth Plan

2609. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a conference took place in Bombay on "Economic crisis of Fifth Plan" and it has demanded a complete change in the present economic structure by taking over the 93 monopoly houses; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). While Press Reports have appeared regarding a Conference on 'Economic Crisis of Fifth Plan' held in Bombay, no authentic information is available with Government. Although there has been some delay in the finalisation of 5th Plan, it would not be correct to characterise the present situation as a crisis of the Fifth Plan.

As for taking over any branch of economic activity, or any institution performing economic functions, the decisions are taken in the light of the larger interests of increasing production and sustaining the growth of the economy.

Trade agreement between India and Australia

2610. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the effects of the trade agreement recently reached between India and Australia on the export of handloom garments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): There is no trade agreement between Australia and India. But in bilateral talks held between the two sides recently, it has been made clear that India's exports to Australia of handmade cottage industry products made of handloom fabrics or of traditional folklore handicraft textiles products, will not be subjected to quantitative restrictions.

Resignation by Director General of Indian Institute of Trade

2611. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Indian Institute of Trade has recently

resigned due to his differences with Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of differences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Prof. G. R. Kulkarni, the former Director General of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade resigned from the post of Director General of his own accord.

(b) Does not arise.

Return on Capital invested in Public Sector Units

2612. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRI KISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the return on capital invested in Public Sector companies continues to be low;

(b) if so, whether companies engaged in trading and services have earned a good return in comparison to other companies; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The overall gross profit of Central Government enterprises showed a significant improvement from Rs. 226 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 272 crores in 1973-74. The return on capital employed went up from 5.1 per cent in 1972-73 to 5.2 per cent in 1973-74. Government expect further improvement in profitability in coming years.

Trading and Service enterprises generally yield a better return than the capital-intensive manufacturing enterprises. The return on capital employed earned by the various groups of companies is given below:

Service enterprises	% of gross profit to capital employed 1973-74	1972-73
Trading & Marketing	10·7	7·3
Transportation services	7·3	6·3
Contract & Construction services	9·8	13·9
Industrial Development and Technical consultancy	15·3	13·9

Manufacturing enterprises	1973-74	1972-73
Petroleum	14·6	16·5
Heavy Engineering	5·4	3·0
Medium & Light Engineering	9·5	9·2
Transportation Equipment	6·7	6·2
Agro-based enterprises	19·9	12·3
Steel	1·5	Loss
Minerals & Metals	Loss	Loss
Chemical & Pharmaceuticals	2·2	1·4
Consumer Goods	Loss	Loss

विदेशों में भारतीय ढंग का भोजन देने वाले होटल

2613. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोलैण्ड ने अपनी राजधानी वारसा में तथा अन्य नगरों में ऐसे जलपान गृह खोलने का निर्णय किया है जहां भारतीय ढंग का भोजन उपलब्ध होगा : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर जलपान गृह खोलने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या कुछ देशों में भारतीय ढंग के भोजन की मांग है और क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम ने किसी देश में भारतीय ढंग का भोजन उपलब्ध कराने वाले कोई जलपान गृह और भारतीय भोजनालय अब तक खोले हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) पोलैण्ड सरकार के पोलैण्ड में ऐसे रेस्टोरेंट खोलने में रुचि दिखायी है ।

(ख) उसकी प्रतिक्रिया में भारत सरकार ने आवश्यक तकनीकी तथा अन्य सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की सेवायें प्रस्तुत की हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में पोलैंड सरकार से अभी कोई विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने विदेशों में भारतीय खानों (डिशेज) की मांग का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है ।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने भारत से बाहर कोई भोजनालय अथवा होटल नहीं खोला है । परन्तु, निगम प्रेग में एक भारतीय रेस्टोरेंट स्थापित करने में चैकोस्लोवाकिया सरकार को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है । परन्तु कुछ निजी होटल मालिकों ने यूरोप, य० के० तथा यू० एस० ए० में भारतीय रेस्टोरेंटों खोले हैं ।

Cancellation of orders by S.T.C.

2614. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has cancelled the orders it had placed on foreign suppliers for some selected items; and

(b) if so, the particulars and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The STC has cancelled import contracts for Rs 8.6 crores relating to chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals and Food items. The main reasons for cancellation of contracts are non-fulfilment of terms and conditions by the suppliers and withdrawal of demands by Actual Users

Violation of foreign exchange regulations

2615 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5479 on the 20th December, 1974 regarding violation of foreign exchange regulations by concerns and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise,

Rupee payment trade with Socialist countries

2616 SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether changes in the system of rupee payment in India's bilateral

trade with the Socialist countries are required in order to streamline the process; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to maintain the growth tempo?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some of the steps that are being taken for maintaining the growth of trade are as follows:—

(i) Holding of annual bilateral trade negotiations

(ii) Participation in fairs and exhibitions.

(iii) Exchange of Business delegations.

(iv) Market studies by specialised Indian Institutions and organising commercial publicity.

Joint venture to improve production of woollen industry

2617. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government regarding the joint venture to improve the production of the woollen industry in India to increase the woollen exports; and

(b) the particulars regarding woollen exports during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH . (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The woollen exports during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 were of the order of Rs. 48:20 crores and Rs. 52:26 crores, respectively.

करों का अपवंचन

2618. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या करों की चोरी दिन-प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने कर अपवंचन की प्रतिशतता का पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). विभिन्न केन्द्रीय करों के अपवंचन की मात्रा को आंकना सम्भव नहीं है। परिणामतः यह बताना सम्भव नही है कि कर अपवंचन का प्रतिशत क्या है अथवा कर अपवंचन में वृद्धि हो रही है या नही ।

Submission of Report by Mathrani Committee

2619. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Mathrani Committee has since submitted its report on General Insurance Corporation to the Government of India;

(b) if so, recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the Committee;

(d) whether the recommendations have been implemented by Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The General Insurance Services Integration Committee (Mathrani Committee) submitted in all seven reports which included reports on categorisation of officers for Top, Senior middle management and middle management levels, criteria for absorption and guidelines for seniority of officers and other staff in the General Insurance Industry. The recommendations of the Committee pertaining to categorisation of posts, pay scales and other terms and conditions of the supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff as well as officers were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4815 on 14/12/1973.

(c) Rs. 10,14,949 (subject to audit).

(d) and (e). The Central Government has framed a scheme regarding categorisation of posts, pay scales and other terms and conditions of service of the supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff, under section 16(1)(g) of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. This Scheme was notified in official gazette on 27-5-1974. While in framing the Scheme the recommendations of the Mathrani Committee were kept in view, but after negotiations with the staff it become necessary to modify the Committee's recommendations on certain matters. The framing of a scheme for other employees namely officers and Development staff is under consideration,

Recommendations regarding categorisation of officers were treated as provisional, pending review by Committee, *suo motu* or on receipt of representations from affected officers. Certain changes in the lists of officers for Top and Senior Middle Management level posts recommended by the reviewing Committee have been approved by the GIC Board.

Textile Policy

2620. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries has urged Government to radically and realistically revise its textile policy in respect of investment returns, quality classification and supply of cotton; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of Indo-Yugoslavia Joint Committee

3621 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Indo-Yugoslavia Joint Committee recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The ninth session of the Indo-Yugaslav Joint Committee was held in New Delhi from February 10th to 15th, 1975. The two sides discussed matters relating to expansion and diversification of trade, industrial cooperation in India, in Yugoslavia and in third countries as well as other issues in the field of mutual economic relations.

Several items having potential in Yugoslav market were identified e.g., automobile ancillaries, tyre and tubes, steel slabs, pig iron etc. Possibilities for collaboration in the industrial field in India and in Yugoslavia were dis-

cussed. It was felt that there are prospects for joint ventures in third countries specially in consultancy, civil engineering works and in supply of equipment, It was agreed that a Sub-Committee on Banking and Financial Cooperation be set up to consider measures for increasing mutual consultation and cooperation between the respective governments, their Central Banks, Commercial Banks and other financial institutions,

शिल्पियों को वित्तीय सहायता

2622. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973–74 में किन 15 निर्धन शिल्पियों की वित्तीय सहायता के लिये चुना गया है और किस आधार पर ; और

(ख) उनको आज तक कितनी सहायता किस किस रूप में दी गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1973–74 के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता के लिये चुने गये 15 निर्धन शिल्पियों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। वित्तीय सहायता के लिये शिल्पियों के चयन हेतु अपनाये गये आधार ये हैं :—

(1) वह राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार अथवा श्रेष्ठता प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने वाला होना चाहिये ।

(2) उसकी निजी आय 1800 रुपये वार्षिक से कम होनी चाहिये ।

(3) उसे किसी अन्य स्रोत से इस प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिली होनी चाहिये ।

(4) उसकी आयु आवेदन-पत्र की तारीख को 60 वर्ष से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

(5) वह गरीबी की परिस्थितियों में हो ।

(ख) 1973–74 के दौरान उन्हें 19655.40 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया था ।

विवरण

उन 15 निर्धन शिल्पियों के नाम जो 1973–74 के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये चुने गये थ

1. श्री अहमद अली मिया,
कारपेट वीवर, ग्राम ओबरा,
गया जिला (बिहार)

2. कुमारी महशी देवी,
सूरा मोहल्ला,
पो० आ० तथा जिला चम्बा
(हिमाचल प्रदेश)

3. श्री गुलाम कदीर रंरेज,
मार्फत गफार रंगरेज, कानीहामा,
तहसील बरवाह, जिला श्रीनगर
(जम्मू तथा काश्मीर)

4. लाला गुलाम कदीर,
कचगरी मस्जिद, फतेह कदल,
श्रीनगर (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर)

5. श्री अली मोहम्मद भट्ट,
मल्वी मार, अली कदल,
श्रीनगर (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर)

6. श्री नग मलगला वेंकटचारिया,
चिनाचारिया शिल्पी, डोर नं० 244,
डोडा वेकलागिरि, के आर० अस्पताल,
रोड क्रास, मैसूर ।

7. श्री के० नंजदा राव,
3519, श्रीनिवास टेम्पल रोड,
तिलक नगर, मैसूर ।

8. श्री शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला,
आर्फत मैसर्स अब्दूल्ला ब्रदर्स,
नौरंगाबाद मैसर्स हिम्रू, नवाबपुरा,
औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) ।

9. श्रीमती इबैमथोम्बी देवी लौरमबम,
केसमथाग मोरागथाऊ लीरक,
पी० ओ० इम्फाल(मणिपुर)

10. श्री थिनोचली अंगामी,
ग्राम खोनोम, जिला कोहिमा,
नागालैण्ड ।

11. श्री मोहिराम राणा (उर्फ मोचीराम)
भोलबेदा, पी० ओ० लुहाकामी,
जिला मयूर गंज (उड़ीसा)

12. श्री टी० जी० गणेशन्,
2580. साउथ मेन स्ट्रीट,
तंजोर (तमिलनाडु) ।

13. श्री रश बिहारी कुम्भाकर,
ग्राम तथा पो० आ० पचमुरा,
जिला बांकुरा (प० बंगाल)

14. श्री हरिपद भास्कर,
9. गिरिजा शकर चक्रवर्ती लेन,
पो० आ० खागरा, जिला मुरशिदाबाद (प० बगाल)

15 श्री टी० एन० पद्मानाभन आचारी,
अम्बिका निवास, बिरमपुरा हिल,
पो० आ० पत्तम पलैस
त्रिवन्द्रम (केरल) ।

Licensing Procedure adopted by Cardamom Board

2623. SHRI B. V. NAIK Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale growers of Cardamom are finding difficulties due to licensing procedure adopted by the Cardamom Board; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce collective licensing through their associations, co-operatives or other bodies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The registration of cardamom estates is done by the concerned State Governments and no licence is required to be issued by the Cardamom Board for such registration. However, a proposal received for effecting changes in the procedures is being examined in consultation with the Cardamom Board,

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा उद्योग में संकट

2624. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान हथकरघा उद्योग और जविद्युतचालित करघा उद्योग में इस समय उपस्थित सकट की ओर दिलाया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत अधिक लोग बेरोजगार हो गए है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सकट का सामना करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) · (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Meeting of Employees Representatives regarding payment of three Instalments of Dearness Allowance

2625. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH· Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting has been held with the employees representatives regarding the payment of

three instalments of Dearness Allowance that are due to them;

(b) if not, the action being taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). If the reference is to the three additional instalments of dearness allowance due, in terms of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, up to the index average of 272, the requisite orders have already been issued, after consulting the employees' representatives. If, however, the reference is to the grant of additional dearness allowance beyond the index average of 272, a review is being made as recommended by the Third Pay Commission and the matter is to be discussed with the staff representatives in the near future.

Sale of Coffee to U.S.S.R.

2626. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contracts made by the Coffee Board during 1972 to 1974 for sale of Coffee to the U.S.S.R.;

(b) total value of each contract;

(c) details of the rates agreed upon;

(d) names and particulars of the parties through whom contracts were executed;

(e) whether it has been alleged that the Coffee Board has incurred huge losses in this connection due to malpractices resorted to by the parties through whom the contracts were executed; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Ten.

(b) and (c). The value of these ten contracts is given below. The rates in each case, however, varied depending on the prevalent prices at the time of contract,

Value of contracts, (in Rupees)
1,45,20,000
2,46,80,000
2,95,20,000
49,20,000
1,27,04,000
25,68,000
84,00,000
15,79,90,000
2,08,00,000
85,60,000
TOTAL : 28,46,62,000

(d) Two contracts were entered through the State Trading Corporation of India. The rest of the contracts were executed directly by the Coffee Board with the Trade Representative of the USSR in India.

(e) Government is not aware of any such allegations.

(f) Does not arise.

Amount spent by L.I.C. in Tripura for Housing purposes

2627. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been invested by L.I.C. in Tripura for Housing purposes; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One loan of Rs. 30,000/- has been disbursed under 'OYH' Scheme upto 31-12-1974.

विमान दुर्घटनाएं

2628. श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1973–74 और 1974–75 में देश और विदेश में कितने भारतीय विमान दुर्घटना ग्रस्त हुए ;

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप प्रत्येक दुर्घटना में कितने व्यक्ति मरे और कितने विकलांग हुए हुए ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार को कितनी रा मुआवजे के रूप में देनी पड़ी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). सिविल विमानों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार से है :—

	1973–74		1974–75	
	(1–4–73 से 31–3–74) देश के अंदर	देश से बाहर	(1-4-74 से 3-3-75) देश के अन्दर	देश से बाहर
	1	2	3	4
ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या जिन में जन-हानि हुई				
(i) अनुसूचित यात्री परिवहन विमान दुर्घटनायें	1 (31-5-73)	—	—	—
(ii) प्राइवेट, कृषि और फ्लाइंग क्लबों के विमानों की दुर्घटनाएं	2 (9–4–73 और 18–9–73)	–	7 (5–4–74, 21–7–74, 15–9–74, 7–11–74, 14–11–74, 2–1–75 तथा 26–1–75)	—
मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या				
(i) अनुसूचित यात्री परिवहन विमान दुर्घटनाओं में	48*	—	—	—
(ii) प्राइवट कृषि और फ्लाइंग क्लबों के विमानों की दुर्घटनाओं में	6	—	12	—
अपांग हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	—	—	—	—

टिप्पणी : * (1) 31 मई, 1973 को हुई इंडियन एयरलाइंस के बोइंग 737 की दुर्घटना।

(2) कोष्ठ में दिए गए आंकड़े दुर्घटनाओं की तारीख सूचित करते हैं।

(ग) प्राइवेट ओपरेटरों/फ्लाइंग क्लबों द्वारा मुआवजे के रूप में दी गयी राशि के ब्यौरे ज्ञात नहीं है। परन्तु, 31 मई, 1973 को हुई बोइंग 737 विमान की दुर्घटना में जान और माल की हानि के संबंध में इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा अब तक दिए गए मुआवजे की राशि 43,35,980 रुपये थी।

Air India Personnel arrested or charge-sheeted for Smuggling

2629. SHRI C. M. SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel of Air India arrested or charge-sheeted during the last one year for smuggling;

(b) whether the number of such personnel is higher than those so arrested or charge-sheeted during 1973-74; and

(c) if so, what effective steps have been taken by Government against the staff involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The number of Air-India staff arrested or chargesheeted during the years 1973-74, and 1974-75 (upto 22-2-75) was as follows:—

During 1973-74—2. In addition show-cause notices were issued to three employees by Customs Authorities

During 1974-75—19.
(upto 22-2-1975).

(c) A Flight Purser and a Loader were arrested by Airport Customs, Santacruz, for smuggling in 1973-74. The Flight purser has been prosecuted by the Customs in the court and the case is pending trial. The Customs' case against the Loader is still under investigation by the Customs Authorities. Both of these persons are under suspension and the departmental action will be taken on completion of the Customs' case against them.

The three persons, to whom show-cause notices were issued by the Customs Authorities have neither been arrested nor charge-sheeted.

Of the 19 persons arrested for smuggling in 1974-75, 13 have been arrested in connection with the smuggling of Opium to Mauritius and the case against them is still under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. All the 13 employees have been placed under suspension by the Air-India Management.

Services of an Assistant Flight Purser, involved in smuggling of narcotic drugs and arrested in London in April last, have been terminated by Air-India Management.

Departmental proceedings against two Drivers, involved in smuggling at Delhi, are in progress.

Customs' investigations in respect of an Assistant Station Superintendent and a Loader, who were arrested at Calcutta for smuggling, have not yet been finalised. Suitable departmental action will be taken against them on hearing from the Customs Authorities.

An Air Hostess, who was arrested at London for smuggling narcotic drugs, has been placed under suspension and the police investigation is still in progress. Departmental action will be taken on completion of the Court case.

Besides the following further steps have been taken by Government to check smuggling by the Air-India staff:

(i) Extra vigilance is exercised in examination of suspected baggage and parcels sent out of the country;

(ii) Customs Act, 1962 has recently been amended to provide for more severe punishment for smuggling offences and to plug loop-holes;

(iii) Systematic collection and follow up of information and keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers;

(iv) Thorough search of suspected aircraft; and

(v) Senior officers of the rank of Collector of Customs, Additional Collector of Customs and Assistant Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively.

Export Targets of M.M.T.C.

2630. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of exports fixed by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during each of the last three years, item-wise;

(b) the actual performance each year;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in targets; and

(d) the targets fixed for the financial year 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9127/75.]

Allotment of controlled cloth to States

2631. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bales of different varieties of cotton controlled cloth produced by the textile mills in the country for the use of common people in 1972-73, 1973-74 (upto the end of December, 1974);

(b) on what basis the above controlled cloth was allotted to the respective States, State-wise during the above period; and

(c) names of the States whose agents or the States themselves could not lift the whole allotted quota during the above period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a)

Period	Packing of controlled cloth (in standard bales of 1,500 sq. metres)
March 72—March 73	2,19,317
April 73—March 74	2,55,334
April—December 1974	4,08,000

(b) The total controlled cloth available is allocated to the States/Union Territories proportionately on the basis of population. Variations in the actual allotment, however, occur on account of non-acceptance of certain varieties of cloth by certain States and excess allotment to certain States on special occasions viz. festivals and natural calamities, etc. A statement showing the allotment of controlled cloth State-wise during 1973 and 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-91287/75.]

(c) On the basis of information compiled for the months of August to December, 1974, the following States/Union Territories did not fully lift the quota allotted to them during one or more of these months: (1) Maharashtra, (2) Punjab, (3) Tamil Nadu, (4) Haryana, (5) Himachal Pradesh, (6) Jammu and Kashmir, (7) Madhya Pradesh, (8) Uttar Pradesh, (9) Karnataka, (10) Chandigarh, (11) West Bengal, (12) Orissa, (13) Laccadive and Minicoy Islands,

(14) Rajasthan, (15) Kerala, (16) Tripura, and (17) Pondicherry.

Information for the earlier period is not readily available.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास

2632. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी आदिवासी क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1975 में अथवा अगले एक, दो वर्षों में कुछ पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). साधनों की कमी के कारण केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में फिलहाल केवल खुजराहो, सांची तथा भोपाल में ही पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास पर प्रयत्नों को केन्द्रित करने का प्रस्ताव है । तथापि, निधियों के उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में कान्हा राष्ट्रीय पार्क में सुविधाओं के विकास पर भी उचित ध्यान दिया जायगा । इसे छोड़ कर, मध्य प्रदेश के जनजाति क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Indo-Soviet Trade Talks

2633. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet trade talks were held in December, 1974 and January, 1975;

(b) if so, whether any delegation from Russia visited India and had discussion with the Indian delegation;

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks; and

(d) to what extent the trade between the two countries will improve?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). A Soviet trade delegation led by Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, visited India in December, 1974. As a result of the negotiations between the Soviet and Indian trade delegations the trade protocol for 1975 was signed on 30th December, 1974 at New Delhi envisaging a trade turn-over of Rs. 750 crores between the two countries during 1975 as compared to the trade turnover of Rs. 650 crores anticipated in 1974.

According to this protocol India will export several non-traditional items such as engineering goods, cotton textiles, ready-made garments, garage equipment, storage batteries, automobile ancillaries, sanitary fittings, surgical instruments, woollen knitwear and traditional commodities like deoiled cakes, cashew kernels, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, jute manufactures, handicrafts etc.

Principal items of import from USSR are kerosene, fertilizers, zinc, copper, nickel, palladium, asbestos, newsprint, rolled steel products, machinery and equipment etc.

Alleged Involvement of Customs Staff in Smuggling Rackets

2634. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen Press reports and complaints received from individuals, organisations and other institutions that some staff of the Enforcement and Excise Department are also involved in smuggling rackets;

(b) if so, the action taken against such staff in each case; and

(c) how many such employees in different parts of the country have been suspended, removed, dismissed from service and the particulars of the employees against whom court cases and departmental enquiries are going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. When such complaints are specific, investigations are conducted and, where found necessary, departmental or prosecution proceedings are instituted.

(c) During 1971-74, in the Customs and Central Excise Department for smuggling, 54 officers were suspended, one was dismissed, one was compulsorily retired and one court case has resulted in conviction; 32 court cases and 85 departmental cases are pending.

कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक योजनाओं के बन्द होने की सम्भावना

2635. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक की कठोर शर्तों के कारण कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक योजनाओं के बन्द होने का खतरा है ;

(ख) इस बारे में विश्व बैंक की शर्तें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने इससे उर्वरक योजनाओं को होने वाली हानि के ब्यौरों का अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

Central Funds allocated for Flood Repairs and Restoration Works for West Bengal

2636. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central fund allocated for flood repairs and restoration works for West Bengal for 1973-74 has been withheld due to some procedural constraints and if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether in the districts of Midnapur and Howrah such works have been done: and if so, whether due to withholding of the Central fund, payments to the Contractors have been withheld;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the Central Government in this regard; if so, facts outlined therein; and

(d) whether Government will immediately release the allocated funds for the benefit of many hundred self-employed young contractors and several lakhs employees and workers working under them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) On the basis of the figures reported by the State Government for the anticipated expenditure on flood damage repairs and restoration works, an assistance of Rs. 4.50 crores was released to the State Government in 1973-74

subject to settlement of accounts on the basis of audited figures of expenditure. According to the latest communications from the State Government, the total expenditure actually incurred by the State Government within the financial year 1973-74 appears to have been of the order of Rs. 3.88 crores only (Rs. 2.07 crores on works of Irrigation and Waterways Department and Rs. 1.81 crores on the works of all other Departments). Since Rs. 4.50 crores have already been paid to the State Government, there has been no withholding of the funds due to the State Government on this account.

(b) Central assistance towards natural calamities relief is made available for the State as a whole and not district-wise.

(c) The Chief Minister of West Bengal has written that because of the the cease-work agitation of the engineers from February to April 1974, the actual payments for flood damage repair and restoration works of the Irrigation and Waterways Department could be Rs. 2.07 crores only upto 31st March, 1974 and that bills amounting to Rs. 2.98 crores have remained unpaid.

(d) The State Government had been clearly told that Central assistance would be available towards the expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1974 only and that any expenditure spilling over into the following financial year would have to be met by them from their own resources As stated above, the assistance of Rs. 4.50 crores released in 1973-74 has covered the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government within 1973-74. The question of releasing any further Central assistance on this account does not, therefore, arise

Newsprint Imported during 1974-75

2637. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of newsprint imported during the year 1974-75;

(b) the names of the countries from where the import was made;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to make the country self-sufficient in the production of newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A quantity of 1.86 lakhs tonnes is expected to be imported during the year 1974-75.

(b) Canada, Scandinavia, Bangla Desh Czechoslovakia, USSR and Japan.

(c) Rs. 3973.56 lakhs.

(d) Government have undertaken expansion of the capacity of the Nepa Mills, from 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes. This expansion is likely to be completed in April, 1975.

The Government have further approved a number of schemes for the establishment of additional capacity for the manufacture of newsprint.

जे० बी० मंगाराम एण्ड कम्पनी, ग्वालियर के कर्मचारियों की कम्पनी के बैंक में जमा राशि

2638. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जे० बी० मगाराम एंड कम्पनी ग्वालियर के कर्मचारियों की बड़ी मात्रा में राशि कम्पनी के बैंक में जामा है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों ने किन शर्तों पर कम्पनी के बैंक में अपनी खाते खोले थे और कितने कर्मचारियों के बैंक में खाते हैं और इन कर्मचारियों की बैंक में जमा राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या खातेदारों को बैंक से अपनी राशि निकालने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने खातेदार हैं जिन्होंने अपना खाता बन्द करने के लिए बैंक के प्रबंधकों को सूचित किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उनके पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 'मैसर्स जे० बी० मंचाराम एंड कम्पनी" कन्फेक्शनरी के उत्पादन में संलग्न एक भागीदारी फर्म है और वह जनता से जमाओं के रूप में रुपया स्वीकार रही थी । पता चला है कि मार्च, 1973 के अन्त में इस कम्पनी की 66 93 लाख रुपए जमाकर्ताओं को अदा करने थे ।

मैसर्स जे० बी० मंचाराम एंड कम्पनी के भागीदारी फर्म होने के कारण, गैर-बैंकिंग कम्पनियों द्वारा जमा स्वीकार करने संबंधी क्रियाकलापों को अभिशासित करने विषयक रिजर्व बैंक के वर्तमान निदेश उक्त कम्पनी पर लागू नहीं होते हैं । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को यह मालूम नहीं है कि इस फर्म ने किस तरह के लोगों से और किन शर्तों और निबंधनों पर जमायें जुटाई है तथा उन खातेदारों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनका भुगतान करने से इस फर्म ने इनकार कर दिया है ।

जमा-रकमों का लेन-देन जमाओं के प्राप्तकर्ता और सम्बद्ध जमाकर्ता के बीच एक संविदा के रूप में होता है, अतएव पीड़ित पक्ष को संविदा-भंग की अवस्था में उपलब्ध सामान्य उपचारों का अनुसरण करना होता है ।

अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2639. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए किन-किन राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने धन दिया है , और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को राहत कार्यों के लिए दिए गए धन का लेखा-विवरण किस प्रकार मांगा गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री० सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) (क) : सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

1973-74	1974-75 (4-3-1975 तक किए गए निर्धारण)
1 आंध्र प्रदेश	1. बिहार (सूखा और बाढ़ के लिए)
2 बिहार	2. गुजरात
3 गुजरात	3 हरियाणा
4 कर्नाटक	4 मध्यप्रदेश
5 मध्यप्रदेश	5. उड़ीसा
6 महाराष्ट्र	6 राजस्थान
7 मणिपुर	7 तमिलनाडु
8 उड़ीसा	8. पश्चिम बंगाल (सूखा और बाढ़ के लिए)
9 राजस्थान	
10 उत्तर प्रदेश	

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 तक, राज्यों से केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर स्वीकृत प्राप्त अधिकतम सीमा में से प्रत्येक मद पर किए गए खर्च की रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा जाता था । चालू वर्ष से, छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जहां आवश्यक हो, केन्द्रीय सहायता केवल आयोजना के अन्तर्गत अग्रिम सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है । इसलिए सब्बी से, आयोजना में शामिल की गई सामान्य व्यवस्था के अलावा, ऐसी अग्रिम सहायता के लिए स्वीकृत प्रयोजनों पर किए गए खर्च

की सूचना देने के लिए कहा जाता है। केन्द्रीय सहायता अन्तिम आधार पर दी जाती है और उसका अन्तिम निपटारा व्यय के परीक्षित आंकड़ो के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Plantation Corporation of Kerala

2640. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is due from Government of India to the Plantation Corporation of Kerala, as assistance for its newly taken up schemes; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the steps taken to give the assistance as early as possible so that the works on the projects can be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have agreed to give loan assistance of Rs. 103.5 lakhs to Government of Kerala for maintenance of Rubber Plantations undertaken by the Plantation Corporation of Kerala, and a sum of Rs. 77.5 lakhs has already been released to the State Government.

Scheme of Reserve Bank for giving Cash Credit to Coconut Growers in Kerala

2641. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has recently finalised a scheme for giving cash credit to coconut-growers in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India had endorsed in April 1974 the majority recommendations made by a Committee constituted by the Kerala State Cooperative Bank for financing coconut cultivation in Kerala, replacing the fixed loan system by the cash credit system. In the Committee's view a switchover to the cash credit system would enable a phasing of disbursements, keeping down the outstandings to the minimum and thereby reducing the interest burdens.

The details of the accounting procedure for the introduction of the new system of financing are to be drawn up by the Kerala State Cooperative Bank.

Export of Tea

2642. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that other tea growing countries have better quality of tea and easier terms for the importing countries; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to remove the constraints and increase export of tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Tea Exports are made by Tea Growing Countries generally on the basis of credit or cash against documents or payment within 90 days from the date of shipment. Exports of tea are also made on consignment basis to London Auctions.

(b) In order to promote tea exports, Government have taken the following steps:—

1. Promotion activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Cairo, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets.

2. Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers.

3. Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad.

4. Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

5. Exchange visits of traders and exporters to promote the interest of tea.

6. Activating the Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas.

7. Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of tea as a beverage vis-a-vis other soft drinks.

Loan granted by Nationalised Banks to Individuals for Self-Employment in Assam

2643. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks were approached by individuals for loans for self employment in Assam; and

(b) if so, the amount granted by the banks under the above scheme during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Individuals approaching the public sector banks, including the nationalised banks, for assistance to take up self-employment ventures are covered under different sectors of economic activity, particularly such categories as agriculture, small scale industries, transport operators, retail trade and small business and professional and other services etc. Outstanding advances of public sector banks to these categories of borrowers in the State of Assam amounted to Rs. 10.6 crores, Rs. 11.7 crores and Rs. 14.5 crores as at the end of June 1972, June 1973 and June, 1974 respectively.

(b) Data regarding priority sector advances of public sector banks are not compiled district-wise. However, the compilation of district-wise data on sectoral distribution of aggregate advances of scheduled commercial banks as a whole has been started under the new statistical reporting system. The latest available data in respect of the Districts of Assam relating to end June 1973 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9129/75].

Potentiality of Rubber Plantation Grown in Andaman

2644. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the potentiality of rubber plantation grown in Andaman; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme for its development is being taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is already operating two Rubber Plantation Projects—one in South Andamans and another in Katchhal Island of Nicobar—under the Rehabilitation Programme.

Trade Between India and USSR

2645. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the trade between India and U.S S.R.; and

(b) if so, the percentage increase from the years 1970-74, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The two way trade has increased from Rs. 316 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 534 crores in 1973-74.

(b) The percentage increase/decrease of trade year-wise as compared to the preceding year is shown below:-

1970-71 . . .	(—) 9·1%
1971-72 . . .	(—) 6 3%
1972-73 . . .	(+) 41·6%
1973-74 . . .	(+) 27·3%

Foreign Exchange Racketeers

2646. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign exchange racketeers arrested during the last three months in India, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of persons, connected with offences relating to foreign exchange regulations detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act during the period 19-12-1974 to 28-2-1975, State-wise, is as follows:—

Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of persons detained
Delhi . .	2
Punjab . .	8
West Bengal .	10
Maharashtra .	10
Gujarat . .	4
Tamil Nadu .	23
Kerala . .	13
Pondicherry .	1
TOTAL	07

Information regarding the number of persons arrested under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, during the last three months, as distinct from the detentions referred to above, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Action as provided under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is taken against the persons found guilty under the said Act.

Import of Cotton

2647. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements have been signed with other countries recently for the import of cotton;

(b) if so, the names of the countries;

(c) the number of cotton bails to be imported under the agreement;

(d) whether this import will effect the cotton-growers of the country; and

(e) if so, the measures Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). A contract has been signed between the Cotton Corporation of India and Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan for import into India of two lakh bales of cotton from Pakistan. Since the import will be of medium staple cotton in respect of which there is a shortage in the country as compared to the demand, no adverse effect on the cotton growers of the country is anticipated.

Pay of Senior Most Officers under Comptroller and Auditor General of India

2648. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether in spite of the assurance given by the then Finance Minister during the discussion on the Comptroller and Auditor General (Conditions of Service) Bill in 1971 the status of even the senior most officers under the Comptroller and Auditor General is still very low;

(b) whether the Deputy Auditor General and the Additional Deputy Auditor General still draw less pay than a Secretary and Additional Secretary of the Government of India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to rectify these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The reference is presumably to the discussions in Parliament on the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill in 1971. The Finance Minister had stated then that the status of the staff of the Comptroller and Auditor General depended on their functions and that their conditions of service were decided on consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General. He had also stated that the Third Pay Commission was looking into the pay scales of the officers of the Comptroller and Auditor General's office on a reference made to it directly by the Comptroller and Auditor General

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The pay scales now in force for these posts are as recommended by the Third Pay Commission and do not call for change.

Branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks in South Kanara District of Karnataka

2649. SHRI P R. SHENOY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) the number of branches of scheduled commercial banks in South Kanara District of Karnataka development block-wise and bank-wise, and

(b) the reason for uneven growth of branches in different blocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that South Kanara District had 267 commercial bank offices as at the end of December, 1974 The data regarding location of branches are compiled by the Reserve Bank district-wise and bankwise The list of centres at which different banks had their branches in South Kanara District as at the end of December, 1974 is set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT 9130/75]

The size of branch net work in different areas is related to the level of economic activity obtaining in that area and is also governed by factors such as infrastructure development, saving potential of the community, scope for agricultural lending etc.

Foreign Aid

2650 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are hopeful of getting foreign exchange resources for the import needs of the priority projects of the country after his recent visit to Washington;

(b) if so, whether he is aware of the past experience that the philosophy of more aid to end aid does not work in practice;

(c) whether too much reliance on foreign aid has dampened the will to discipline economy during the last two decades for self-sustaining growth on an enduring basis while huge repayment liabilities have been built up to aggravate our difficulties; and

(d) if so, whether a top level committee of experts is proposed to be set up to review the problem?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) While the foreign exchange situation is no doubt difficult Government would try to ensure that the needs of priority projects are fully met.

(b) and (c). It has been the consistent policy of the Government to move towards self-reliance through export promotion and import substitution.

(d) No, Sir.

Incentives for Collections under Saving Schemes

2651. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for the payment of any allowance to the Departmental and Extra-Departmental hands engaged in the task of collection of Savings Bank collections;

(b) if so, the amount of the allowance paid to both these categories during the last one year, separately; and

(c) whether any incentive is offered for making collection of Small Savings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). No special allowance is admissible to postal staff engaged in the task of collecting Post Office Savings Bank deposits. However, the Extra-Departmental Branch Postmasters are paid a commission of 1 per cent on net accretion, exclusive of interest, of not less than Rs. 500/- at the end of the year over the accretion at the end of the previous year in Post Office Savings Bank accounts operated at their offices.

(b) As stated above, no special allowance is payable to postal staff engaged in collecting Post Office Savings Bank deposits. The current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 1,10,000 for payment to Extra-Departmental Branch Postmasters on account of commission on Post Office Savings Bank deposits and Post Office Time Deposits. The figures of actual payments during the last year are not yet available.

(c) The Extra-Departmental Branch Postmasters, who are employed on part-time basis, are granted remuneration in the form of commission on Savings Deposits accruing in their post offices. Such commission is not given to the departmental staff, who are regular Government employees. For augmenting the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, there is at present a prize incentive scheme under which all those who have a minimum balance of Rs. 200/- in their accounts for six monthly periods are eligible to participate in the draw for award of prizes.

Commission Paid by Nationalised Banks to Officers of General Insurance Companies and Vice Versa

2652. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament had sent a communication on 13th March, 1974 regarding a commission paid by the nationalised banks to the officers of general insurance companies and vice-versa; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Bank of India had paid commission to the officers of the general insurance companies under Government control for getting their funds as deposit in banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) An Hon'ble Member of Parliament wrote to the Finance Minister on 13-3-1974 regarding the payment of commission by insurance companies to bank managers.

The said letter dated 13-3-1974 did not refer to the payment of commission by banks to officers of insurance companies.

(b) The auditors of Central Bank of India had drawn attention of the bank to the fact that in connection with certain deposits made by an insurance company with the bank, cash payments to the tune of Rs. 1.59 lacs have been made by the bank to an official of the insurance company. The entire matter is under C.B.I. investigation.

Malpractice in the Life Insurance Corporation's Office in Bombay

2653. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament has sent a communication dated the 13th December, 1973 regarding the malpractice in the Life Insurance Corporation's office in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of Government on this malpractice carried on by the LIC, Bombay, specially regarding the disposal of its property at Hughes Road, Bombay and Swadeshi Market in Sadar Bazar, Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to sell the LIC's property at Hughes Road, Bombay admeasuring 3388 sq. Metres was considered by the Board of LIC and accordingly tenders were invited after advertising in the leading newspapers in English and vernacular languages. 33 tenders were received. An auction was held amongst the five highest offerers. Finally the sale was effected to the highest bidder on outright purchase basis at the rate of Rs. 3500/- per sq. metre as approved by the Board.

2. LIC inherited property consisting of 81 shops in Swadeshi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi, from Lakshmi Insurance Co. On 12-6-73 due to outbreak of fire, most of the shops were gutted. The shopkeepers without informing LIC reconstructed the shops. As the yield from the property was nominal, the LIC decided after obtaining legal opinion that the best course open to them in the circumstances was to sell the property to the shopkeepers if the offer made by them was reasonable.

3. An offer of a lump sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the property which roughly comes to Rs. 478.392 per sq. metre was found reasonable and the Executive Committee of the LIC at their meeting held on 21-7-1973 approved the deal.

4. Besides, LIC is to receive the Fire insurance claim (the structures were insured against the fire for Rs. 6.35 lakhs). According to the valuation of the Ministry of Works & Housing, in the year 1972 the assessed value of the land for this area is Rs. 358.79 per sq. metre.

Export of Sugar

2654. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total export of Sugar in the year 1974;

(b) what was the actual foreign exchange realisation per tonne of exported Sugar;

(c) what will be the estimated export in 1975; and

(d) what is the estimated foreign exchange realisation per tonne of exported Sugar in 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total export of sugar during 1974 was of 487345 metric tonnes.

(b) The prices vary from transaction to transaction and have been generally at a premium over LDP prices.

(c) and (d). The quantity of sugar to be exported during 1975 will depend upon international demand and indigenous supply situation. Efforts, will, however, be made to export maximum possible quantity at the best prices, to maximise foreign exchange earnings, keeping in mind domestic requirements.

Graded Farm Tax Structure

2655. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Governments has evolved the graded farm tax structure as recommended by the Raj Committee; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Government of Haryana have adopted a consolidated Land Holdings Tax with effect from June 1973, while the Government of Himachal Pradesh have introduced an Agricultural Holdings Tax from the current year. These taxes are stated to be modified forms of the Agricultural Holdings Tax recommended by the Raj Committee.

Request of Punjab Government to purchase Cotton by C.C.I.

2656. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India did not pay any heed to the repeated requests of the Punjab Government to enter market to purchase cotton and compete the private traders and let the farmers enjoy a better price for their produce;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the Corporation has not purchased cotton in any other State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Cotton Corporation of India did not enter the cotton market this season till recently because of paucity of funds. However, the Corporation has now decided to purchase cotton on a commercial basis in all cotton growing States, including Punjab.

Export of Basic Chemicals

2657. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total exports of basic chemicals and allied items during April-August, 1974 amounted nearly to Rs. 32 crores against Rs. 27 crores for corresponding period in the previous years;

(b) whether Government expect this export percentage to be maintained in coming years; and

(c) which are the importing countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Total export of items covered by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay during April/August 1974 have been Rs. 32.69 crores as against Rs. 27.04 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) During April, 1974/Jan., 1975, the total export of the Council amounted to an estimated figure of Rs. 101.24 crores as against Rs. 82.82

crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. The Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay hopes to maintain the tempo in the remaining months of the year 1974-75.

(c) Australia, Burma, Hongkong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Nigeria, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait and East and West European Countries are major importing countries.

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

2658. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow liberal foreign exchange for importing cotton from Pakistan; and

(b) the total quantity of cotton proposed to be imported during the current year and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The quantity of cotton contracted for import from Pakistan is two lakh bales involving foreign exchange of about Rupees twenty-five crores.

Loans by Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Industries

2659. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested the nationalised banks to advance loan facilities to the small scale industries which are extending their co-operation for the development of the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestions made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In the post-nationalisation period it has been the endeavour of the public sector banks to meet, in an increasing measure, the credit needs of the small borrowers in the priority sectors, including small scale industries. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. D. Thakkar, appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to review the credit scheme of commercial banks with particular reference to their employmen potential, the commercial banks have evolved scheme to extend to the small entrepreneurs financial assistance as also technical guidance. Banks have also simplified their loan application forms, streamlined their loan sanctioning process and revised their security norms with a view to encouraging small entrepreneurs. As a result, by end of June 1974, the public sector banks' outstanding advances to small scale industries amounted to Rs. 868 crores covering 201.409 units compared to Rs. 251 crores covering 50850 units as at the end of June, 1969.

Smugglers Arrested in Karnataka

2660. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of smugglers arrested in Karnataka during the last three months; and

(b) the particulars of those smugglers who are still underground and avoiding arrest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The names of the smugglers detained in Karnataka under the COFEPOSA Act during the last 3 months ending February, 1975 are as under:—

(1) Shri Kundanwal,

(2) Shri Kishan Lal Jain,

(3) Shri Manubhai,

(4) Shri B. Venkatesh,

(5) Shri B. Srinivas,

(6) Shri T. Srinivasa Setty,

(7) Shri Chaganraj,

(8) Shri S. R. Anantharajiah,

(9) Shri V A Honappa Setty,

(10) Shri Ullal Mohammad,

(11) Shri J. B. Parekh,

(12) Shri M M. Abdul Khader,

(13) Shri T. K. Mohammed,

(14) Shri Bhalechand.

Information, in respect of persons arrested under the Customs Act is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

(b) The following persons are absconding and have not been detained yet —

(1) Shri Rickubchand,

(2) Shri Champalal,

(3) Shri S Mohanlal,

(4) Shri P. Devichand,

(5) Shri Kapi Mohamad,

(6) Shri T. A. Badruddin,

(7) Shri C Mohammad Ali,

(8) Charles Sequiera,

(9) Shri Dali Chand,

(10) Shri P Mohanlal

Allegations against Collector of Central Excise, Madras

2661 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether he received a memorandum, dated the 17th October, 1974 containing allegations of corruption, irregularities and malpractices against Collector of Central Excise, Madras;

(b) whether according to the said memorandum, loss of revenue to Government, on account of misuse of power and malpractices by the said officer, amounts to about Rs. 36 lakhs;

(c) if so, the nature of the allegations;

(d) whether any investigations were conducted into them; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No Sir

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Generalised System of Preferences for Imports in E.E.C. Countries

2662. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether India has urged that the generalised system of Preferences (G S P.) for imports in EEC countries should be operated for a period of 2-3 years instead of one year as at present;

(b) what advantages are likely to accrue with this change, and

(c) what is the reaction of EEC to India's suggestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) At present the scheme is announced every year. This gives rise to an uncertainty in the minds of the traders about the availability of benefits under the GSP in regard to specific products The introduction of the scheme for a few years at a time will remove this uncertainty.

(c) The Community have not indicated their response to our suggestion.

Foreign Aid in 1974-75

2663. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid targetted to be received during the year 1974-75;

(b) the amount so far received or for which agreements have been signed;

(c) which are the countries/organisations who have agreed to provide foreign aid and the amount offered by each; and

(d) whether any of these amounts are for specific projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) At the meeting of the Aid India Consortium held in Paris in June, 1974, it was indicated that assistance of about US $ 1400 million would be forthcoming from the Consortium members during the current financial year. There was no target for aid from non-consortium countries, but aid was expected to flow from the pipeline.

(b) and (c) As against the above pledges, Aid Agreements have already been signed for US $ 1036.50 million as given below:—

	US$ Million
Belgium	6·82
Canada	52·36
Denmark	8·35
France	83·47
Federal Republic of Germany	136 43
Japan	68 34
Netherlands	29·49
Sweden	44 30
U.K.	91·50
U.S.A.	8 64
I.B.R.D.	109·00
I.D.A.	397 80
	1036·50

In addition, Agreements amounting to about US $ 460 million are likely to be signed during the course of the financial year.

(d) An amount of US $ 480.87 million is for specific projects.

Financial Assistance by Nationalised Banks to Foreign Companies

2664. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the foreign companies in India have approached the nationalised banks for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of the foreign companies who have approached the nationalised banks during the year 1973-74 and from 1st April, 1974 to 31st January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Within the overall constraint of resources and subject to the policies and priorities laid down by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time, nationalised banks seek to meet all genuine credit requirements irrespective of the fact whether they emanate from Indian companies or foreign companies However, in the case of foreign companies, banks' advances are subject, where necessary, to clearance of Reserve Bank (i) in terms of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and (ii) in terms of Credit Authorisation Scheme where the credit limits of any borrowers from the banking system exceed certain stipulated limits. Further bank loans, overdrafts to such companies should be fully covered by the value of the stock hypothecated/pledged to them and should not exceed the debt-equity ratio of 2·1. Borrowing beyond this limit has to be referred to the Reserve Bank for approval. In considering

such applications, the Reserve Bank takes into account whether the company is engaged in an export oriented or essential industry and whether the need is genuine.

(c) As the information sought relates to the individual constituents of the nationalised banks, it cannot be divulged in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provisions of the statute under which the nationalised banks have been set up.

Cases of Evasion of Income tax in Dehradun

2665. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income tax evasion cases detected in Dehradun during last three years;

(b) whether it has come to Government's notice that the Income Tax Authorities in Dehradun have assured the business community there that no Income tax evasion raids will be considered; and

(c) if so, what action Government contemplate to take so that the Income tax machinery functions independently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Number of cases in which penalty proceedings for concealment were initiated in Dehra Dun District during the last three years.

Year	No. of cases
1971-72	91
1972-73	25
1973-74	115

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to Increase Earnings from Tourism

2666. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1974-75 till the 31st December, 1974;

(b) what were the earnings from these tourists during this period;

(c) how are these earnings calculated; and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase earnings from tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1974-75 (April—December) was 317,107. Foreign exchange earnings from these tourists are estimated at Rs. 52.2 crores.

(c) The earnings have been estimated on the basis of tourist arrivals and average tourist expenditure of Rs. 1646 obtained through a sample survey conducted in 1972-73.

(d) Various steps taken by Government to step up tourist traffic are indicated in the attached statement. These will, in turn, result in an increase in earnings from tourism.

Statement

1. The Government has decided to introduce 'Discover India promotional fares' payable in foreign exchange from 1st September 1974. They are US $ 200 for 14 days and US $ 275 for 21 days' unrestricted travel on the domestic sectors of Indian Airlines.

2. To promote mountaineering and trekking, certain restricted areas in Jammu and Kashmir, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh have been declared open recently to foreign tourists at the instance of the Department of Tourism.

3. A vigorous market-oriented drive has been launched in the potential markets abroad. Under the 'Operation Europe' and 'Operation U.S.A.' launched in collaboration with Air India, efforts are being made to attract more tourists from Continental Europe and the Americas.

4. A Government of India Tourist Office is being opened in West Asia to attract tourists from the oil rich countries.

5. Intensive publicity programme in India and abroad with improved quality of literature has been undertaken.

6. The policy regarding charter flights has been liberalised.

7. Visa fees for a number of countries on a reciprocal basis have been abolished.

8. Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany, Yugoslavia, Nordic Countries and Bulgaria for the abolition of visas for stay upto 90 days.

9. The period of validity of the 21-day landing permit, which permits a visa-free entry, has been raised to 28 days.

10. Facilitation procedures at airports have been improved.

11. Liquor permits are given to foreign tourists free of charge on all-India basis by Indian Missions and Government of India Tourist Offices.

12. Efforts are being made to eliminate the nuisance of beggars and touts.

13. A complaints cell in the Department has been created to deal with all tourist complaints for taking remedial measures.

14. Incentives have been given to the travel trade by way of release of foreign exchange to enable them to undertake extensive overseas promotional tours and also to advertise in the leading international travel magazines abroad.

15. As a part of publicity drive, the Tourism Department invites every year travel agents and travel writers/journalists/TV film producers from abroad for familiarisation visits to India.

16. Holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam, and Goa are being created for destination traffic.

17. Major improvements are being made to our four international airports.

18. Wild-life tourism is being developed to attract wild life enthusiasts from abroad.

19. Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations, institutions and other private parties in the tourist trade by way of grants and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities.

20. Existing tourist facilities at important tourist centres are being improved wherever possible.

21. Places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments are being developed.

22. A training programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services is being organised.

23. Special point-to-point fares have also been introduced on some international sectors of Air India e.g. New York/Bombay/Delhi Paris—Delhi/Bombay/Calcutta etc. within the IATA framework. Continuous efforts are being made through Air India to introduce attractive promotional fares on as many sectors as possible to reduce the initial cost of travel to India and to face the stiff competition from other tourist destinations.

24. The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) had declared 1975 as the South Asia Tourism Year. It is expected that this would focus attention on India in the South Asian region.

Manufacture of Textiles and Garments for Exports

2667. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up zones for the manufacture of textiles and garments meant for exports; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Dearness Allowance paid to Central Government and State Government employees

2668. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how does the Dearness Allowance paid to Central Government employees compare with the Dearness Allowance paid to State Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The State Governments have their own schemes for the payment of dearness allowance to their employees and the position differs from State to State. No meaningful comparison can, therefore, be made with the dearness allowance scheme adopted in the case of Central Government employees.

General Insurance Business of L.I.C.

2669. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the general insurance business of the L.I.C. during the last three years;

(b) whether the progress of this business is considered satisfactory; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) In pursuance of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, the Life Insurance Corporation of India stopped doing general insurance business with effect from 1-1-1973.

The gross direct premium income of all the general insurance companies for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was Rupees 160 crores, 179 crores and 208 crores, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tax on Income from Farms

2670. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a specific suggestion to the State Governments to tax the farm income;

(b) if so, how many States have implemented the suggestion; and

(c) the names of those States who have refused to do so?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Sate Governments have been advised to raise additional resources from the agricultural sector through imposition of an Agricultural Holdings Tax as recommended by the Raj Committee or through a combination of other

measures like withdrawal of concessions in land revenue, levy of progressive surcharges on land revenue, betterment levy, cess on commercial crops etc.;

(b) The following States have taken measures in the current financial year to raise additional resources through agricultural taxation:

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Bihar.
3. Himachal Pradesh.
4. Madhya Pradesh.
5. Maharashtra.
6. Orissa.
7. Punjab.
8. Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No State has refused to raise additional resources from the agricultural sector.

Credit Policy

2671. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether pressures have been coming up on his Ministry for the relaxation of credit squeeze; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any relaxation in the credit policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving representations from Chambers of Commerce, Associations of industries and individuals suggesting modifications in the current credit policy. In the context of the pressure on prices, the accent of the credit policy is on the maximum possible restraint on credit expansion. At the same time, banks have been advised to provide for selective deployment of credit so as to sustain investment, augment production and facilitate better distribution of essential commodities. Within this overall frame, appropriate measures are designed and suitable modifications made as and when considered necessary.

मध्य प्रदेश में गिरफ्तार किये गये तस्कर

2672. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 में मध्य प्रदेश में भी आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम/विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी गतिविधियां निवारक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कोई तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने और ये तस्कर किन-किन स्थानों के हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) आंतरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम संबंधी अध्यादेश के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में 39 व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया गया । वे भोपाल, जबलपुर, इंदौर, ग्वालियर, उज्जैन, रतलाम, दुर्ग, रायपुर, फुवारा, और कटनी के निवासी थे । वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान (4-3-75 तक) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत 15 व्यक्तियों को नजरबंद किया गया है । वे भोपाल, जबलपुर, इंदौर, ग्वालियर, उज्जैन, रतलाम तथा दुर्ग के निवासी हैं ।

Setting up of Hotels by I.T.D.C. in Orissa

2673. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing number of tourists visiting Orissa, there is any proposal for setting up new hotels by India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the number and location of hotels of this category to be set up in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan of India Tourism Development Corporation has a provision of Rs 60 lakhs for a hotel at Puri. The implementation of the project is subject to satisfactory feasibility studies, lifting of the ban on use of cement and availability of resources.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in 1974

2674. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the value of smuggled goods seized in 1974 throughout the country;

(b) the number of persons against whom action was taken in this connection; and

(c) the number of persons prosecuted and convicted during this period, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities during the year 1974 was Rs. 6006 lakhs (provisional).

(b) Apart from departmental penal action 3284 persons were arrested in connection with the seizure of smuggled goods in the year 1974.

(c) The number of persons prosecuted and convicted during this period were 2941 and 693 respectively.

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों का चयन

2676. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में भी पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में कुछ स्थानों का चयन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे पर्यटक केन्द्र कौन-कौन से है, और क्या उन केन्द्रों का सर्वेक्षण शुरु हो गया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास इस आधार पर निश्चित किया जाता है कि क्या वे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों में लोकप्रिय है अथवा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने का उन में सामर्थ्य है । इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए खजुराहो तथा सांची में पहले ही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है । इन दोनों स्थानों का और आगे विकास वहां पर पहले ही प्रदान की गयी सुविधाओं के उपयोग का मूल्यांकन करने के पश्चात् ही किया जायेगा ।

Branches of S.B.I. in Rural Areas of Kerala

2677. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of branches of State Bank of India in rural areas of Kerala;

(b) the number of new branches to be opened in the near future; and

(c) the factors taken into account for opening of new branches by the bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The Reserve Bank have reported that as at the end of December 1974 the State Bank of India Group had 299 branches functioning in Kerala, of which 122 were located at rural centres.

(b) As on that date, the State Bank of India Group had 22 licences/allotments pending with them for opening branches in Kerala, of which 10 related to rural centres

(c) The criteria taken into consideration by the State Bank of India Group in selecting centres for opening new branches include such aspects as the scope for stimulating economic growth and employment opportunities by lending to priority sectors, scope for canalising monetary savings and inculcating banking habits in the local people, potential viability of the offices over reasonable period of time etc

Raids on Residential Premises of Directors of Maruti Ltd

2678 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether sometime in 1974, the residential premises of Shri Raunaq Singh and Shri Kapil Mohan, Directors of Maruti Limited, Haryana were raided by the tax authorities in their drive against black money;

(b) whether the premises of companies under the control of abovementioned directors of Maruti Ltd. were also raided and searched with the same purpose;

(c) if so, the amount of unaccounted money in cash and kind detected in the course of the raids and searches and the estimated amount of tax evaded by each,

(d) whether any charges have been framed and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) what follow-up action, if any, is being taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (e) According to the information available at present no such raids were made However, enquiries are being made from the Commissioners of Income-tax The result thereof will be laid on the Table of the House

Investments made by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

2679 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of investments made by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the year 1974, and

(b) the total amount invested by it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) The details of the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to various industrial concerns (i) during the year 1974 (January-December) and

(ii) since its inception in July, 1948 upto the 31st December, 1974 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Type of assistance	During 1974 (January-December)		Since inception in July, 1948 to 31-12-1974	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1. Loans	26·49	36 38	394 94	342·48
2. Underwritings/ direct subscription equity and preference shares and debentures.	3·16	1·20	42·11	28 03
3. Guarantees for deferred payments foreign currency loans.	0 50	0 32	52 70	52 07
TOTAL	30 15 (77)	37 90*	488 85 (690)	422 58

*Disbursements include disbursals in respect of earlier sanctions also.

Figures in brackets indicate the number of projects assisted.

Non-payment of Taxes by Film Stars in West Bengal

2680 SHRI S. N MISRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that film stars in West Bengal have not been assessed and have not attracted any special scrutiny of their income from properties;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the loss of revenue as a result thereof; and

(d) action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) All the film stars in West Bengal who are known to have income above the limit not chargeable to tax, are assessed to income-tax on the basis of information available with the Income-tax Department, regarding their properties and assets.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Loans given by Hotel Development Corporation

2681 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the firms or persons who have been given loans during 1974-75 by the Hotel Development Corporation to construct hotels in the country;

(b) the places where they propose to build hotels; and

(c) the other particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) to (c). So far during 1974-75, loan (Rs. 20 lakhs) under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme has been given by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to Maberest Hotels (P) Ltd. for the construction of their 63 room hotel at Panjim—Goa. The work on the hotel project is at an advanced stage of construction.

In addition, instalments of loans sanctioned in 1972-73 and 1973-74 were

also released during 1974-75 for the following three hotels which have since been commissioned:—

1. Hotel East West—Bangalore (Rs. 6.00 lakhs).
2. Hotel Holiday Inn—Agra (Rs. 5.00 lakhs).
3. Hotel Taj Coromandal, Madras (Rs. 7.00 lakhs).

Assistance from France

2682. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have obtained an assistance of Rs. 58 crores for the year 1975-76 from the Government of France;

(b) if so, the terms on which the assistance has been obtained; and

(c) the particulars of the project for which assistance will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir; an agreement for a total aid of Rs. 57.80 crores (FF 315 million) for 1975-76 was signed with France on 7th February, 1975. This comprises Rs 41.28 crores (FF 225 million) of general credit and Rs 16.52 crores (FF 90 million) of special credit. The general credit is partly a project credit amounting to Rs. 21.10 crores (FF 115 million) for services and goods required for industrial projects and partly a non-project credit for an amount of Rs. 20.18 crores (FF 110 million) for import of light equipment, components, spares, chemicals, fertilizers and industrial raw materials. The special credit is for the goods and services required for the projects and programmes of the two departments of the Atomic Energy and Space.

(b) The French credit comprises treasury loans and buyer's credit in the ratio of 50:50. The treasury loan is repayable in 25 years with a grace period of 8½ years and the rate of interest of 3 per cent while the buyer's credit is repayable in 10 years without any grace period. The rate of interest in respect of buyer's credit is variable but stands at 7.8 per cent at present. The mix of 50:50 is both for the general and special credits except that in the latter case, the mix will be 25:75 for the import of enriched uranium for which a maximum provision of Rs. 5.51 crores (FF 30 million) has been made in the special credit. The French credit is available only for the goods and services of French origin.

(c) As mentioned above, the French aid is given for various purposes. It generally supplements our own resources of foreign exchange and is used both for the projects and non-projects requirements. It is not earmarked for any specified projects.

Note:—The rate of exchange used is the existing customs rates of exchange of Rs. 100=FF 54.50

Decision on Recognition of various Unions of Civil Aviation

2683. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the work of verification of membership of the Air Corporation Employees' Union, Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association and Air India Employees Guild stands;

(b) whether final decision has been taken with regard to the recognition of these Unions: and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Non-technical categories of employees in Air-India are represented by Air Corporations Employees' Union and the technical cate-

gories by the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association. The recognition of ACEU is still valid whereas the recognition of IATA expired in September, 1973 Air India Employees' Guild has claimed to represent both technical as well as non-technical categories of employees of Air-India A decision with regard to the recognition of the IATA and Air India Employees Guild will depend on the result of the verification of membership of the various categories of employees involved The verification work has still to be completed.

Training of Personnel engaged in anti-smuggling operation

2684 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the anti-smuggling operation has come to an end,

(b) whether the experienced personnel in the enforcement branch/agencies recruited from other Departments have been withdrawn from this work, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to recruit and train personnel to man exclusively sensitive smuggling spots on the coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir

(b) The personnel working in the Customs preventive/anti smuggling formations belong to the Customs and Central Excise Departments and no recruitment is made from other Departments Transfers of officers working in these formations are made when necessary keeping in view the overall needs of efficiency of the anti smuggling organisation

(c) The local Heads of Departments impart the necessary training to these officers. In addition refresher Courses for serving officers are also held periodically

Compulsory export obligation-cum-controlled cloth scheme

2685 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have modified the compulsory export obligation-cum-controlled cloth scheme recently,

(b) whether due to the modification in the scheme, there is a shortage of good controlled cloth meant for the weaker sections of the community, and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir The controlled cloth-cum export scheme has recently been modified in the following respects

(i) Revised specifications have been fixed in order to improve the quality of controlled cloth

(ii) In order to increase the production of dhoties and sarees the production of these two items has been fixed at 20 per cent of the total controlled cloth production and

(iii) The controlled cloth obligation has been increased to 36 per cent in order to ensure that the production of controlled cloth reaches the overall target of 800 million metres for the financial year 1974 75

(b) The modifications is likely to result in increasing the availability of good controlled cloth and not result in shortage of good controlled cloth meant for weaker sections of the community

(c) Does not arise

ओपियम एण्ड अल्कालाइड वर्क्स, गाजीपुर के तकनीकी कर्मचारी एसोसियेशन से प्राप्त ज्ञापन

2686. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ओपियम एण्ड अल्कालाइड वर्क्स, गाजीपुर के तकनीकी कर्मचारी ऐसोसिएशन ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में 5 फरवरी, 1975 को एक ज्ञापन पेश किया गया था , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और उनके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तकनीकी कर्मचारी संघ की मुख्य मांगें तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखे गए अनुबन्ध में दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—913/75]

Wage structure of Class I Officers of LIC

2687 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Class I Officers Association of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Delhi Branch) sought his intervention of settling pending issues connected with their wage structure;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to assign this job to some of its high ranking officers to negotiate with the Association representatives;

(c) by what time the selection of such officers is likely to be made, and

(d) the terms of reference of negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) The demands of the Federation of Class I Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (which includes the Delhi Branch also) regarding the revision of pay scales and other terms and conditions of service are under examination.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration

(c) and (d) Do not arise

गाजीपुर ओपियम फक्ट्री में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के बारे में नियम

2688. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर आपियम फैक्ट्री के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के बारे में नियम बनाये गए है ,

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है , और

(ग) क्या इन नियमों के आधार पर पदोन्नतियां हो रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने के विभिन्न तकनीकी पदों की भरती तथा पदोन्नति के लिये सांविधिक नियम बनाने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है । वर्तमान में इन पदों पर भर्ती और पदोन्नति, नार्कोटिक्स आयुक्त द्वारा जारी किये गये कार्यकारी अनुदेशों द्वारा विनियमित की जाती है ।

Discontentment among Officers of L.I.C.

2689. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discontentment among the officers in Life Insurance Corporation of India relating to their pay scale on the ground that their emoluments are less than those of Class III employees who draw four figured salary and even more that; and figured salary and even more than that; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to do away such anomalies in pay structure for the smooth and efficient functioning of the L. I. C. in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b). A number of representations have been received pointing out the anomaly that the total emoluments of Class III employees are more than those of Class I officers at certain pay ranges. The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

Export of mica to USSR

2690. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether an agreement for the export of mica to Russia has been reached between the two countries;

(b) if so, quality, quantity and value of mica to be exported; and

(c) the time by which the entire lot would be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Mica Trading Corporation of India has concluded a contract with Raznoexport, Moscow, for export of 465 tonnes of processed mica during the year 1975. The deliveries will be completed by December 1975. Being a commercial transaction between the two companies, details of the contract are not made public.

Purchase of Aircraft by Indian Airlines

2691. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered team of Indian Airlines, which recently visited U. K. to study the suitability of Tristar aircraft for Indian Airlines, has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report about the purchase of aircraft together with number thereof and the cost including foreign exchange involved and the decision of Government thereon; and

(c) the extent to which such aircraft would be more economical in India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A team of four senior officers of Indian Airlines headed by the Deputy Managing Director (Technical) visited U.K. recently to study the suitability of two secondhand Lockheed Tristar aircraft which belonged to the Airlease International Management Ltd.

The whole matter relating to the purchase of aircraft by the Corporation is under Government's consideration.

Indo-Yugoslav joint ventures in Gulf States

2692. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for Indo-Yugoslav joint ventures in Gulf States has recently been reached between the two countries;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the recommendations made to the sub-committee of Indo-Yugoslav joint venture;

(c) the extent to which and the field in which India would be a beneficiary as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which the work is expected to be started on the joint venture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). During the recent discussions with the Yougoslav delegation at the meeting of the sub-committee on Indo-Yougoslav Economic Cooperation in Third countries, various possible sectors/areas of industrial co operation between Indian and Yougoslav enterprises in third countries, which could include gulf states, were identified Some of the possible sectors of cooperation include civil engineering works, consultancy, supply of equipment Details regarding participation in actual projects would have to be worked out by the concerned firms/organisations of the three countries concerned. The timing would depend on when projects come up, possibilities of participation, negotiations on terms etc

Establishment of Air Transport organisation by Indian Airlines

2693. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to establish an air transport organisation on the pattern of Iraq;

(b) if so, whether negotiations to purchase aircraft from foreign agencies were being held recently; and

(c) if so, by what time the aircraft will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines has no proposal to establish any Air Transport Organisation on the pattern of Iraq. Negotiations to purchase aircraft from some manufacturers are being held as part of its fleet augmentation programme. If these negotiations succeed and Government's approval is obtained for the purchase of the aircraft, it is expected that they would be put into operation in the beginning of 1977.

Alleged cases of corruption and frauds in the Head Office and Delhi Branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

2694. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many statutory inspections have been conducted since 1971 by the officials of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India into the alleged cases of corruption and frauds in the Head Office and Delhi Branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur; and

(b) whether the inspection reports would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Since 1971, the State Bank of India has carried out two statutory inspections of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, one in 1971 confined to the branches at Delhi, New Rohtak Road and Chandni Chowk and the other in 1973 for the bank as a whole. Reserve Bank of India carried out an inspection in the year 1973 with particular reference to the bank's position as on 31st December, 1972.

(b) As the inspection reports contain information relating to the affairs of the constituents of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, they cannot be disclosed in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the statutes Governing Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

Export earnings due to export of tradional furniture to U. S. A.

2695. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export earning from export of traditional furniture to U. S. and other countries during the last three years;

(b) what special efforts are made to tap vast potential for export of traditional furniture; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (c). The Trade Accounts published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta do not classify the item into traditional or non-traditional. A statement indicating destinationwise exports of furniture is, however, placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9132/75].

(b) Import replenishment and cash compensatory support at the rate of 10 per cent against the export of wooden furniture are the major steps taken to promote exports of the item. Besides, the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, who is responsible for export promotional activities for the item, sponsors sales-cum-study teams to foreign countries.

Import of fertiliser by M. M. T. C.

2696. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation should take over the entire import of fertilisers;

(b) if so, whether there has been any delay on the part of his Ministry in asking the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to go in for the purchases; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). At present, import of fertilizers from Rupee payment Area countries is handled by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and import from other sources by the Department of Supply. The question of entrusting all this work to a single agency is under active consideration of Government.

Offices of Indian Airlines in the Capital

2697. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether any steps are being taken by Government to have their own building for locating all the offices of the Indian Airlines at one place in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) The question of locating a suitable site for construction of a building by Indian Airlines to house its City Terminal as well as other offices located in Delhi is being explored.

Items allotted Quotas enjoying Special Concessions under G.S.P.

2698. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items which have been allotted quotas enjoying special concessions under the Generalised Scheme

of Preferences of the EEC in the current year;

(b) the extent of utilization in each case together with reasons for under-utilisation wherever it occurred, and

(c) the efforts made to add more items to the list in the future together with the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The European Economic Community's Generalised system of Preferences includes practically all dutiable items in the industrial sector (BTN Chapters 25 to 99). The exceptions are steatite, granite, and ferromanaganese. Technically all industrial products included in the scheme are subject to quota ceilings but in effect quota ceilings are rigidly applied only to sensitive items, such as textiles, carpets (below 500 knots) and certain other leather items as well as some iron and steel items such as bars and rods.

In the agricultural sector, among the items of interest to us and included in the EEC's GSP, unmanufactured FCV tobacco is the only item which is subject to quota ceiling.

(b) The GSP quota ceilings are applicable to all beneficiary countries The Community, however, does not publish the figures of utilisation of ceilings.

(c) In the forum of India-EEC Joint Commission and in other forums we are trying to seek improvements to the Community's GSP not only in regard to product coverage but also in other directions such as deeper tariff cuts and abolition of quota ceilings. The principal products for which we are seeking inclusion in the GSP are tamarind, coffee, walnuts, pimento, and non FCV unmanufactured tobacco.

Indo-E.E.C. Trade Seminar

2699. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major topics which were taken up for detailed study and discussion at the recent Indo-E.E.C trade Seminar;

(b) the drawbacks which were pointed out by the Indian participants in the working of the present GSP scheme; and

(c) the reaction of the E E C representatives thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Seminars on EEC's Generalised Scheme of Preferences held recently in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta reviewed India's experience of the Community's GSP and discussed scope for further improvements in the scheme. The specific products covered by the Seminars were engineering goods, leather manufactures including footwear, ready made garments, hosiery goods, handloom and handicraft products, chemicals, plastics, tobacco, marine products and gem and jewellery.

(b) and (c). The important suggestions made by the Indian participants for improvements to the Community's GSP were the following:—

(i) Information should be made available on GSP quota utilisation;

(ii) Special treatment should be accorded for handloom products and handicrafts;

(iii) GSP quotas for cotton textiles should be equivalent to the quotas under our bilateral agreement with the EEC;

(iv) The GSP quota for unmanufactured FCV tobacco should be further increased and complete tariff suspension should be provided; and

(v) The GSP should be made a permanent feature.

Apart from the above, suggestions were also made on other aspects including the flexibility of the scheme, extension of the validity period for the certificate of origin under GSP, improvement in product coverage etc.

The Community side took note of the various suggestions made by the Indian participants. In regard to information on GSP quota utilisation, they explained that they are considering a proposal to set up an Information centre for rendering service to beneficiary countries on various aspects of GSP. The EEC side also expressed the hope that progressive improvements to the Community's GSP might be possible.

Seizure of Fake Currency

2700. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount of fake currency seized during the last three years upto 28th February, 1975, year-wise, State-wise and the denominations thereof; and

(b) the number of persons arrested so far during the above period, State-wise and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9153/75].

The action on all the cases were promptly taken by registering cases under appropriate section of Law by the concerned Police authorities.

Construction of One and Two Star Hotels

2701. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a chain of one and two-star hotels has been shelved because of the ban on the use of steel and cement for large buildings; and

(b) whether there is a possibility of registering an increase in the more modest accommodation due to the current recession and a fall in peoples real incomes all over the World; and

(c) if so, keeping this fact in view, what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to start the shelved projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (c). The India Tourism Development Corporation has at present no proposals for a chain of 1-star and 2-star hotels. However, the Corporation's Fifth Plan programme includes construction of a number of motels of standards prescribed for the 2-star category hotels, and expansion of some of the existing Travellers' Lodges.

(b). As a result of increase in the cost of travel and also the increasing interest in tourism amongst the middle income groups in the countries abroad, it is anticipated that there should be increased demand for modest accommodation.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks

2702. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial banks opened more than four branches a

day throughout last year thereby tapping in vast potential for the spread of banking in the country;

(b) whether following the nationalisation of the 14 major banks out of the increase of 9918 branches nearly 50 per cent were opened in rural centres; and

(c) whether as a result of the rapid expansion in branches the national average population served per bank declined and if so, the figures thereof in June, 1969 and December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. During the year 1974 Commercial Banks opened 1693 new branches.

(b) Branches of Commercial Banks, have increased from 8262 as on 20th June, 1969, a few days prior to bank nationalisation, to 18180 as at end December, 1974—an increase of 9918 branches. Of this increase rural centres accounted for 4799 branches or 48.4 per cent.

(c) As a result of this expansion in the branch network of commercial banks, the population per bank office, which was 65,000 as at end of June, 1969 has been brought down to 30,000 by end December, 1974.

World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Orissa

2704. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a three man World Bank Team visited Orissa to make a survey of the working of major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, whether the team indicated to the State Government tentative sanction of Rs. 24.50 crores from the World Bank;

(c) whether this team or other teams visited other States also with the same end in view; and

(d) if so, the names of the States and the tentative amounts sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). A Team of the World Bank officials had visited Orissa to examine the prospects of command area development in the major and medium irrigation projects of the State. The Team could not indicate any sanction from the World Bank as such approval by the Bank could follow only a detailed appraisal of the project reports submitted by Government of India for World Bank group assistance. The Team had also visited Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and U.P. The scope of the project to be covered was discussed and it would be premature to indicate even the cost of the project involved which would ultimately be covered by World Bank group financing as the States have to formulate detailed proposals.

Dispute between Air-conditioning firm and D.G.C.A.

2705. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two year old dispute between a firm responsible for air-conditioning at Delhi airport and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation remains unsettled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). This matter has been under discussion between DGS&D, the International Airports Authority of India and the CPWD on the one

mittee the equipment supplied has been found under capacity. Issues arising out of this situation are under consideration.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9134/75]

Payment of Income-tax by Pan (betel) Shops

2706. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH ALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of Pan (betel) shop owners in the capital cities are making fantastic profits but are not paying a single paisa as Income-tax; and

(b) whether Government propose to check the Income-tax evasion by such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A concerted survey drive has been undertaken to ensure that all persons having taxable income/wealth are brought into the tax net. The cases of Pan (betel) shop owners in the capital cities would be covered by the said drive.

Arming of Customs Officials

2707. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs officers had to face armed gangs of smugglers recently; and

(b) if so, is there any proposal to arm customs officials also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir, on a few occasions customs officers had to face recently groups of persons including smugglers who were armed.

(b) A large number of Customs Officers on anti-smuggling duties have been supplied with arms and there have been instances when they had to resort to firing. Steps have been taken to supply even more officers with arms.

Loan to individuals by nationalised banks for self employment

2708. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks are offering loans to individuals for self-employment;

(b) if so, the principal factors which make individual seeking bank loans for self-employment entitled to loans from the nationalised banks; and

(c) the amount offered so far by the nationalised banks during the last three years as loans to individuals for self-employment State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). In considering applications for grant of loans for self-employment, banks lay greater emphasis on the viability of the projects and the applicants' skill, experience, integrity and ability to organise the activity rather than on considerations of security and guarantee offered.

(c). Advances of public sector banks, including the nationalsed banks, for self-employment ventures are broadly covered under the priority sector categories of 'agriculture', 'small-scale industries', 'transport operators', 'retail trade', 'small-business' and 'professional and self-employed persons'. State-wise outstanding advances of public sector banks to these categories of borrowers as at the end of June, 1972, June, 1973 and June, 1974 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-9134/75].

Trade between India and South Africa

2709. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that trade is taking place unofficially between India and South Africa; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of 'Beedies'

2710 SHRI P R. SHENOY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of exporting 'Beedies' to foreign countries, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras sponsored by the Government is undertaking a number of measures for the promotion of export of Tobacco and Tobacco products including beedies' by dissemination of market information participation in exhibitions in India and abroad, conducting market surveys, distribution of Publicity folders, sending trade delegations etc

(b) Beedies are being exported to more than twenty countries in the world Some of our markets are Malaysia, Singapore, U.S.A., Switzerland, Nepal, Dubai, Qatar, Afghanistan During the last two years our export earnings from 'Beedies' were as follows:—

Year	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
1972-73 . .	65 Tonnes	14·01 lakhs
1973-74 . .	72 Tonnes	14·97 lakhs

Export of Fish during 1974-75

2711 SHRI P. R. SHENOY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fish exported by India in the year 1974-75 and the amount earned therefrom;

(b) whether there is a downward trend in the demand from abroad for fish from India, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve its demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 205 thousand tonnes of fish valued at Rs 38 04 crores were exported during April-October 1974 (1974-75).

(b) While there is a decline in the exports of fish during 1974-75 so far, as compared to the exports in the corresponding period last year due to recession in affluent markets coupled with lower catches of exportable varieties of fish, this has not yet assumed the form of a downward trend in the demand for fish from India

(c) In order to arrest the decline in exports of fish so far, two sales delegations—one to U S A and the other to Japan—were sent in December, 1974.

अपोलो होटल, कोलाबा, बम्बई में ठहरने और खाने-पीने का खर्च

2712. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपोलो होटल, कोलाबा बम्बई में ठहरने और खाने पीने का भारतीयों से कम और विदेशियों से अधिक चार्ज किया जाता है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में कितने भारतीय तथा विदेशी वहां पर ठहरे

और उनसे खान-पान तथा ठहरने का कितना कितना चार्ज किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त होटल में कमरे का किराया एक घंटे और 24 घंटे का समान है और 24 घंटे के अन्दर एक ही कमरा अनेक व्यक्तियों के नाम से बुक किया जाता है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) यह पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा 'अनुमोदित होटल' नहीं है अत. अपेक्षित सूचना और आकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नही हैं ।

अपोलो होटल, कोलाबा, बम्बई की बिक्री

2713. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपोलो होटल, कोलाबा, बम्बई में ठहरने वालों से सभी प्रकार से काफी अधिक चार्ज किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त होटल में बिक्री की गई वस्तुओं का प्रबन्धकों द्वारा किसी प्रकार का हिसाब किताब नही रखा जाता तथा उस होटल में कोई 'रेट लिस्ट' उपलब्ध नही है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के लिये होटल की बिक्री का विवरण क्या है और बेची गई वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा 'अनुमोदित होटल' नही है अत. अपेक्षित सूचना तथा आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के भागीदार

2714. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा के भागीदारों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि के बारे में 20 दिसम्बर, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5492 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा राजस्थान के भागीदारो की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं और उनकी उक्त उद्योग में कितनी कितनी पूजी लगी है ;

(ख) मैसर्स दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान और श्रीराम कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज में इस समय कितनी कितनी पूजी लगी है और यह पूजी कहा से लेकर लगाई गई है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान तथा दिल्ली वित्त निगमों, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से इन उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कितना कितना और कब कब ऋण प्राप्त किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान, दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स लिमिटेड के एकको में से एक एकक है जो पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है और इसलिये श्रीराम रेयन्स के प्रत्येक भागीदार का नाम तथा उसके द्वारा लगाई गयी पूजी का ब्यौरा देने का प्रश्न नही उठता है ।

(ख) श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान तथा श्रीराम कैमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, मैसर्स दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लि० के एकक हैं । मैसर्स दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रत्येक एकक की शेयर पूंजी के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से नही कहा जा सकता । मैसर्स दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स लि० की अभिदत्त तथा चुकता

पूंजी 19,57,55,913 रु० की है । चूंकि डी० सी० एम० लि० एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है और इसके शेयरधारियों की संख्या हजारों में है, इसलिये (अत्यधिक खर्च तथा श्रम लगाये बिना) प्रत्येक शेयरधारी द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी के स्रोत की जांच करना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) 30 जून, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार तत्संबंधी से उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर ऋणों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

1. **मसर्स दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लि० (सभी एकक)**

	रु०
बैंक	13,25,73,712
इण्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेन्ट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०	69,28,939

2. **मसर्स श्रीराम केमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज, कोटा (राजस्थान)**

	रु०
बैंक	2,86,61,271
इण्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेन्ट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, लि०	7,89,599

3. **मसर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा (राजस्थान)**

	रु०
बैंक	42,77,746
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए एजेन्सी, वाशिंगटन, यू० एस० ए०	1,59,24,582
इण्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०	11,98,914
स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	6,825

Rules and Procedures in respect of New Capital Issues

2715. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Controller of Capital Issues has received a communication from a Socialist Party Member of Lok Sabha in respect of rules and procedures in force in respect of new capital issues and the need for democratising equity participation; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) and (b), Yes. Sir, a communication dated 17-11-74 regarding 'Shareholding of Public Limited Companies' was received from an Hon'ble Member and the position was explained to the Hon'ble Member in Finance Ministry's letter No. F. 21/2/SE/74 dated 3-1-1975. It was *inter alia* stated that the promoters, their friends and associates including their associate companies were earlier allowed to hold shares upto 51 per cent and the balance 49 per cent was offered to the public for subscription. In the listing guidelines announced in June, 1972 the holdings of the promoters group has been brought down from 51 per cent to 40 per cent and the balance 60 per cent is required to be offered to the public for subscription. The guidelines also provide that a firm allotment in favour of public financial institutions, (such as IDBI, IFCI, LIC, UTI and ICICI) Government and State Government Agencies can be given to the extent of 11 per cent out of the said 60 per cent. The guidelines further provide that in cases where private promoters have associate promoters from abroad or public sector promoters including the public financial institutions participating in the capital of the company, a firm allotment to all of them together, can be permitted upto 66-2/3 per cent of the issued capital, and atleast 33-1/3 per

cent can be offered to public for subscription.

In case of foreign companies which are in the process of Indianisation the shares will be allowed to be listed on the Stock Exchanges if at least 20 per cent of the issued capital (being not less than Rs. 20 lakhs) is offered to the public.

In the case of existing companies seeking clearance for expansion or diversification, the pattern of the shareholdings is invariably examined in each case and if the companies are found closely held, every effort is made to bring down their holding in conformity with the new listing guidelines referred to above. Similarly, when non-residents want to disinvest the shares held by them in Indian companies, or when the existing companies propose to issue fresh capital, every effort is made to ensure that the shares of the closely held companies are issued in a manner so as to broad base their shareholding.

Inflated Deposits

2716. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the counter-productive game resulting in inflated deposits and enabling the participating banks to claim a higher ranking in terms of deposits; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what measures are being taken to prevent such games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Instances of a few banks resorting to large inter-bank deposits close to the year—end with a view to inflate deposits in their balance sheets had come to the notice of the Reserve Bank. The form of balance-sheet prescribed under Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was therefore amended in 1973, making it obligatory for the banks to disclose inter-bank deposits separately.

India's Share in Tourism Revenue

2717. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether while tourist arrivals in India in the decade ended 1970 increased in proportion to those of the world by 13 per cent a year, India's share in tourism receipts declined from 0.63 per cent in 1960 to 0.31 per cent in 1970 and further declined to 0.27 per cent in 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for such decline in India's share of tourism revenue; and

(c) the comparative figures showing India's tourist arrivals and tourism revenues, *vis-a-vis* the world figures during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The annual growth rate of tourist arrivals in India during the decade ended 1970 was almost the same as the world's growth rate during the same period *viz.*, about 9 per cent. However, India's share in world tourism receipts declined from 0.6 per cent in 1960 to 0.3 per cent in 1970 and it remained at about the same level during 1972, although India's foreign exchange earnings from tourism increased from Rs. 19.7 crores in 1960 to Rs. 38 crores in 1970 and further to Rs. 48.3 crores in 1972.

(b) The decline in India's share in world tourism receipts is mainly attributable to the decline in average tourist expenditure as a result of an increasing number of not-so-affluent tourists visiting India, decline in the average stay of more affluent tourists and increase in the number of group

movements over the years and consequent lower per capita spending.

(c) Tourist arrivals in India and foreign exchange earnings therefrom together with the corresponding world figures for the last three years are as follows:—

Year	International Tourist Arrivals		International Tourism Receipts (Rs in crores)	
	India	World (Million)	India	World
1972	342,950	198	48 3	18,416
1973	409,895	215	67 5	21,473
1974	423,161	209	69 7	23,519

Indo-Bangladesh talks for exchange of raw Jute and Coal

2718. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five days of talks between representatives of India and Bangladesh to evolve limited arrangements for the exchange of raw jute and coal, held in Dacca in February this year, failed to reach any accord;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the respective stands taken by each side; and

(c) the further steps taken and being taken to thrash out the problems at a higher level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Talks for contracting prices for supply of coal and purchase of jute were held in Dacca in January/February this year by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Jute Corporation of India respectively A contract for supply of coal to Bangladesh was concluded by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation In the case of jute, the talks were inconclusive.

(b) There was no agreement on the price of jute to be purchased by India.

(c) Further negotiation will be started at an opportune time.

Exports to and Imports from Zambia

2719. DR H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the higher level talks held in New Delhi with the visiting Zambian President in January, 1975 the question of Indian consistent adverse balance of trade with Zambia was discussed and was followed up at official levels;

(b) if so, the result of the talks so far and the terms of the agreement, if any reached with Zambia to obtain a balance in trade with that country; and

(c) the total exports to and imports from Zambia during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Detailed discussions covering trade, economic and technical cooperation were held with officials accompanying President of

Zambia during his visit to India from 23rd January to 27th January, 1975. The question of expanding trade between the two countries was discussed and it was also agreed to conclude a Trade Agreement between the two countries as soon as possible.

(c) The export and import figures for the past three years are given below:

(Value Rs lakhs)

Year	India's exports	India's imports
1971-72 . .	592	2094
1972-73 . .	472	2780
1973-74 . .	374	3446

Trade with Zambia

2720 DR H P. SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any economic and trade negotiations have lately been held with Zambia for developing trade and economic relations with that country; and

(b) if so, the names of the items that have shown potential for exports to that country and the areas of economic and technical cooperation identified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Detailed discussions covering trade, economic and technical cooperation were held with the Zambian Official delegation at New Delhi in January, 1975.

(b) The items of export potential to Zambia are cereals and cereal preparations spices, cotton yarn and thread, rubber manufactures, cotton manufactures, jute manufactures, irrigation equipment, building materials, medical supplies, rolling stock, transport equipment etc. Scope for India in Zambia exists for joint projects in bicycle plant, manufacture of drums and a hotel project. These projects are at an exploratory stage.

Refund of un-utilised portion of Foreign Travel Tax

2721. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone back on its promise of refunding unutilised portion of the Foreign Travel Tax amounting to almost rupees two crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how much of refund has been made and the procedure of refund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Out of a total revenue of Rs. 17.30 crores from Foreign Travel Tax since 15th October, 1971 to 31st January 1975, claims involving a refund of Rs 40.57 lakhs have been filed by the carriers upto the end of January, 1975. Government are conscious of the need of finalising refund claims of foreign travel tax as expeditiously as possible

(b) and (c). The claims for refunds filed by the carriers with the Collectors of Customs could not be settled in view of the carriers' reluctance or inability to produce cancelled or unutilised tickets. After undertaking a special study, the basic documents on the strength of which these claims could be processed have since been finalised. Some legal difficulties for determining he relevant date with reference to which statutory time limit of six months for filing the claims has to be computed have also been raised. These are being sorted out in consultation with the Ministry of Law. In the meantime, instructions have been issued that claims for refund which were filed within the period of six months from the date of issue of

tickets should be finalised immediately. As a result of these instructions 193 claims involving an amount of Rs. 52.61 thousands have been settled. Steps are being taken to process the other claims as early as possible.

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I.

2722. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of cotton bales purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the year 1974-75, State-wise; and

(b) the rate at which the purchase was made in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

मध्य प्रदेश में होटल

2723. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे इस समय पर्यटको के लिये कुल कितने होटल है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 और वर्ष 1973-74 मे मध्य प्रदेश मे कितने होटल खोले गये, और

(ग) क्या उक्त होटल पर्याप्त लाभ कमा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश मे इस समय पांच होटल हैं जिनका अनुमोदन पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटको के लिये उनकी उपयुक्तता के दृष्टिकोण से किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश मे 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान खोला जाने वाला एकमात्र होटल भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का खजुराहो होटल था जिसको वहा यात्री लाज का विस्तार करके 19-11-1972 मे एक होटल मे परिणत किया गया था । इस होटल को 1972-73 के दौरान 3 29 लाख रुपए की तथा 1973-74 के दौरान 2 78 लाख रुपए की हानि हुई ।

Developing Nations Conference on Raw Materials

2724 SHRI P M. MEHTA·
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH·

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India emphasised the need for adequate machinery for stocking and market intervention in international trade in primary commodities and closer co-operation among producer association;

(b) if so, whether this view was put forward by the Indian delegation to the Developing Nations Conference on Raw Materials, and

(c) if so, what were the other subjects discussed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The idea, however, was contained in the report of Intergovernmental Group on Raw Materials, set up by the Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries

(c) The other subjects discussed by the Conference related *inter alia* to (i) strengthening the unity and solidarity of tthe developing countries (ii) economic relations between developing and the developed countries (iii) expansion of trade among developing countries; (iv) special measures

in favour of the least developed among developing countries and the land locked developing countries.

Foreign Exchange Rackets

2725. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the broad outlines of the steps recently taken or proposed to be taken with a view to break the foreign exchange rackets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Offences relating to smuggling and foreign exchange rackets are often inter-linked. Therefore, orders of detention, earlier under MISA Ordinance and later under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, have been issued in respect of persons connected with not only smuggling but also foreign exchange rackets.

Measures already taken such as setting up of preventive checks in vulnerable areas, the distribution centres and on the feeder roads, establishment of wireless communication net-work linking a number of points on the West Coast, augmentation of preventive staff and their equipment and acquisition of fast Norwegian launches fitted with Radar and other equipment are intended to curb not only smuggling but also the racketeering in foreign exchange.

The Kaul Committee had also made intended to curb not only smuggling of foreign exchange through invoice manipulation. Most of such recommendations as were accepted by the Government have since been implemented. The Foreign Exchange Regulations Act 1974, was replaced in 1973 by a new Act which provides for more stringent punishment and seeks to strengthen the provisions relating to evidence etc. in the light of the Law Commission's recommendations.

Sea-Crafts for anti-smuggling operations

2726. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sea craft available at present with Government for anti-smuggling operations;

(b) whether Government propose to acquire more sea craft for the purpose;

(c) what steps Government have taken to equip these craft with faster and modern equipment; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) At present there are 46 sea craft available with Customs and Central Excise Departments which are being used for preventive and anti-smuggling work

(b) Yes, Siri

(c) and (d). Out of the 20 High Speed Medium Size Launches being imported from Norway, 10 have so far been received and are equipped with navigational radars, wireless equipment, light machine-guns, night-sights, echo-sounders, etc. The confiscated launches are also being provided with light machine-guns, wireless equipment and night-sights It is not possible to work out the overall expenditure on such equipment since the process of fitting some of the equipment is still in progress.

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के स्टाक का जमा होना

2727. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री धामनकर :
श्री निंबालकर :
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के पास 31 जनवरी, 1975 तक कितने

मूल्य का स्टाक जमा हो गया था तथा उक्त स्टाक का विवरण क्या है

(ख) उक्त स्टाक को न उठाने के क्या कारण हैं

(ग) क्या भारी मात्रा मे स्टाक जमा हो जाने के कारण निगम को वित्तीय सकट का सामना करना पड रहा है , और

(घ) इस जमा हुए स्टाक को उठवाने की सम्भाव्यता पैदा करने के लिए निगम द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) लगभग 113 करोड रुपये जिसमे मुख्यत अलौह धातुए तथा इस्पात शामिल है ।

(ख) मख्य कारण है वित्तीय कठिनाई बिजली की कटौती, अन्तिम उत्पादो के लिए माग मे कमी तथा गिरती हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतें ।

(ग) इससे निगम की मार्गोपायस्थिति पर पर्याप्त दबाव पड रहा है ।

(घ) वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओ को अपने आवटन उठाने की सुविधाए प्रदान करके स्टाक कम करने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । इस अवस्था मे इन चीजो के निर्यात करने का विचार नही है ।

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा पांचवीं योजना के दौरान होटल खोलने का प्रस्ताव

2728. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम का विचार पाचवी योजना अवधि मे और अधिक होटल खोलने का है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सबधी मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) · (क) और (ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे मे निम्नलिखित नए होटलो की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव सम्मिलित है · —

क्रम स०	होटल का स्थान	वर्ग	धारिता		(लाख रुपयो मे)		
			कमरे	शय्याये	अनुमानित लागत	पाचवी योजना व्यवस्था	छठी योजना ले जाए गए
1	नई दिल्ली	3 स्टार	600	1200	700	700	—
2	गोवा	समुद्र तटीय बिहार-स्थल	150	300	200	200	—
3	मैसूर	पैलेस होटल	69	130	73	65	—
4	पुरी	3–स्टार	75	150	60	60	—
5	कोवालम	समुद्रतटीय विहार-स्थल	150	300	250	10	150

परतु योजना का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है, स्कीमो का क्रियान्वयन सतोषजनक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन हो जाने, सीमेट के प्रयोग पर लगे प्रतिबध के हटाये जाने तथा साधनो की उपलब्धि पर भी निर्भर करेगा ।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्यों को दिया गया ऋण

2729. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने राज्य-वार कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए तथा किन-किन शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दिए, और

(ख) इस ऋण मे से कितनी राशि वसूल हुई तथा कितनी राशि अभी तक बाकी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) दो विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है (ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया) देखिये सख्या एल० टी० 9135/75

Suggestion from Economist to combat Inflation

2730. SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of FINIANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether, at a symposium held recently at Bombay, some noted Indian and foreign economists expressed their views and offered suggestions for combating inflation in India; and

(b) if so, the major recommendations made by these economists and Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). Full details of a symposium on "Inflation, India and the World Economy" held in Bombay on February 10, 1975 are not available with the Government. However, it is understood from newspaper reports that Prof. J. K. Galbraith, the former U. S. Ambassador to India and Shri L. K. Jha, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir State took part in the symposium. According to the same sources, following are the major measures suggested by them to combat inflation in India and else where:

(i) Reliance on monetary policy to curb inflation should be greatly reduced;

(ii) Effective steps should be taken to curtail consumption of high income groups.

(iii) Equitable restraint should be exercised on labour and white-collar incomes.

(iv) Prices should be controlled with a view to regulating profit income.

(v) Aggregate demand must be kept roughly equal to the supply of goods and services at a full resource—employment level.

(vi) Vital commodities such as oil and food should be conserved

(vii) Curb on monetary expansion must be within the framework of continuous investment in agriculture and industries whose products form major elements in the cost of living As such, the curbs on bank credit and budgetary outlays must be selective and not quantitative

(viii) The same selectivity should be exercised in regard to investments financed out of genuine savings, voluntary or compulsory

(ix) The fiscal measures should be so devised as to curb the profitability of non-essential goods and to make investment in essential goods more attractive.

The measures outlined above by the two prominent participants in the symposium have been noted by the Government.

Decline in Export of Textiles

2731. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the volume of textile exports has started showing a decline even in the traditional markets during the last eight months;

(b) if so, the quantitative fall so far registered in respect of U.K., EEC, USA and Austria; and

(c) the reasons for this phenomena and the financial losses that have been caused, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Total exports of cotton textiles during the period April—December, 1974, have amounted to Rs. 238.12 crores as against Rs. 180.23 crores during the same period in 1973. However, there has been a fall in exports to the quota countries such as U. K., E. E. C. and U. S.A. as can be seen from the comparative figures given below:—

	U.K (M.Sq. Yds.)	E E.C. (Metric tons)	U.S.A. (M. Sq Yds.)	Austria (M.tons)
1974 (April -December)	47·91	5,641	64 52	66
1973 (April-December) . . .	176 80	8,601	104 96	13

(c) A sharp fall in international prices of cotton textiles following a substantial U.S. cotton corp, and the recession in the U S. A. and West Europe are the major reasons for the fall in our exports of cotton textiles to the U. K., E. E. C., U. S. A. Austria etc. Also, following a shift in the demand towards non-cellulosic fibres, polyester/cotton blends demand for pure cottons has declined. Another major factor that has reduced our competitiveness is the high prices of textiles compared to world prices.

Occupancy of I.T.D.C. Hotels

2732. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three years the occupancy of hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation has not been upto the targets set and if so, the shortfall in occupancy figures; and

(b) whether the I.T.D.C. propose to construct more three star hotels and if so, the justification for the same and the places where they are going to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, the percentage of excess/, shortfall in actual room accupancy in hotels run by India Tourism Develop-

ment Corporation as against the set target was as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Hotel	Percentage of room occupancy against the set target Excess (+) / Shortfall (—)		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.	(—)5	(+)1	(—)1
2.	Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	Nil	(—)4	(—)2
3.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	(+)2	(—)1	(—)8
4.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	(—)1	(—)1	(—)3
5.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi (commissioned on 27-1-1972)	Not applicable	(+) 5	(+)1
6.	Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore (commissioned on 1-5-1971)	,,	Nil	(—)1
7.	Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad (Taken over from Railways on 1-10-1972)	,,	Not applicable	(—)10
8.	Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho (Expanded and converted into a hotel with effect from 19-11-1972)	,,	,,	(—)3
9.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur . . (Expanded by adding 23 rooms in Jan 73)	,,	,,	(—)11
10.	Kovalam Grove, Kovalam (commissioned on 17-12-1972)	,,	,	(—)14

(b) Apart from the three-star hotel at Aurangabad and Motel at Patna under construction, the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the Corporation includes three new 3-star hotels at New Delhi, Goa and Puri. The schemes will be taken up for implementation subject to availability of funds, satisfactory feasibility study and lifting of ban on the use of cement.

जबलपुर के लिए विमान सम्पर्क प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव

2733. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश मे स्थित जबलपुर के लिए विमान सम्पर्क प्रदान करने सबधी प्रस्ताव को मजूर कर नया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब लागू किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) और (ख) विमान बेड़े की अत्याधिक तग स्थिति तथा विमानन ईंधन की अत्याधिक बढ़ी हुई कीमत के कारण इण्डियन एयरलाइस के लिये निकट भविष्य मे जबलपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ना सभव नही है ।

अफीम उत्पादन संघ से आपन

2734. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** :
श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफ़ीम उत्पादक संघ, प्रताप गढ़ (राजस्थान) तथा मंदसौर के अफ़ीम

काश्तकारो ने अपनी मागो को लेकर एक ज्ञापन पेश किया है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख) सरकार को अफीम, उत्पादक सघ, प्रताप गढ से दिनाक 25 नवम्बर, 1974 का एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है और उसमे की गयी विभिन्न मागो की जाच की जा रही है ।

अफीम उत्पादक सघर्ष समिति, नीचम (जिला मदसौर) से भी दिनाक 18 सितम्बर, 1974 का एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसका पहले ही उपयुक्त उत्तर भेज दिया गया है ।

Development of Pilgrim Centres in Kerala

2735 *SHRI M K KRISHNAN* Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total amount allotted to Kerala Government for the development of pilgrim centres for providing facilities to foreign tourists visiting Kerala during 1973-74 and 1974-75,

(b) whether the Union Government have received any schemes for the year 1975-76; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) No funds had been allocated in the Central Sector during 1973-74 and 1974-75 for the development of facilities for international tourists at pilgrim centres in Kerala as such tourists hardly visit these centres The Kerala Government have, however made a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1974-75 for providing facilities for tourists at Guruvayur and Sabarimala

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Loans granted by L I C for developing New and Old Industries

2736 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether L I C advances loans for developing new and old industries to solve unemployment problem and increase production, and

(b) if so, such loans granted during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes, Sir. L I C grants term loans for industrial purpose to public limited companies and Sugar Cooperative Societies for financing the capital expenditure on new projects and/or for the expansion of the existing units. These indirectly generate employment and increase production.

(b) Following loans for industrial purposes were sanctioned by the L.I.C. to public limited companies and Sugar Co-operative Societies.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Andhra Pradesh	100·00	25·00	75·00
Assam	..	100·00	..
Bihar	..	275·00	1,50,00
Delhi	..	25·00	..
Gujarat	1090·00	40·00	215·00
Karnataka	100·00	235·00	150·00
Kerala	..	75·00	..
Maharashtra	57·50	206·00	330·00
Orissa	..	40 00	..
Punjab	25·00	..	..
Rajasthan	..	10·00	..
Tamil Nadu	280·00	115·00	355·00
Utter Pradesh	..	195·00	180 00
West Bengal	..	..	250·00

Amount collected by L.I.C. on Insured Premiums by Andhra Pradesh Branch of L.I.C.

2737. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected on insured premium by Andhra Pradesh branch of the L.I.C. during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) loans sanctioned to the various public institutions for the development purposes in Andhra Pradesh during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The total amount of premium income collected by the LIC in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 18.50, Rs. 21.86 and Rs. 30.02 crores respectively.

(b) Year	(Rs. in crores) Amount sanctioned
1971-72	17·17
1972-73	8·00
1973-74	6·30

During these three years, Rs. 4.70, Rs. 9.49 and Rs. 7.08 crores were respectively invested by the L. I. C. in this State otherwise than as loans.

Export Aid for Leather Goods export

2738. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering to give export aid for leather goods export; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The Government have taken a number of steps to give export assistance to finished leather and leather goods exporters. Some of these steps are:

(i) all manufactures of semi-finished leather can now install capacity to manufacture finished leather to the full extent of their semi-finished capacity without having to obtain fresh licences for the purpose

(ii) a 2/3rd compulsory obligation to import machines against replenishment entitlement of 3 per cent

(iii) procedural simplification for import of machines

(iv) liberalisation of list of chemicals and dyes for import, and

(v) air freight subsidy for export of finished leather, leather goods and footwear.

Opening of Hotels by I.T.D.C.

2739 SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with India Tourism Development Corporation to open some new hotels in the year 1975,

(b) if so, the number of such hotels and the sites selected therefor, State-wise, and

(c) the residential capacity of each hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (c) The following hotels, under construction, are likely to be commissioned during the year 1975

Name of the Hotel and location	State	Capacity	
		Rooms	Beds
Airport Hotel, Calcutta	West Bengal	156	312
Hotel at Kovalam, Trivandrum	Kerala	88	176
Hotel at Aurangabad	Maharashtra	66	132

भारत और बंगला देश के बीच भुगतान प्रणाली

2740. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री मो० जनार्दनन

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और बंगलादेश मे परस्पर किन-किन दिशाओ मे व्यापार चालू है; और

(ख) दोनो देशो मे परस्पर भुगतान का क्या प्रकार है तथा क्या बगलादेश की राजनीतिक परिस्थिति के परिवर्तित हो जाने से व्यापार की प्रक्रिया मे भी कुछ परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :(क) और (ख) 1 जनवरी, 1975 से भारत और बगला

देश के बीच व्यापार 17 दिसम्बर, 1974 को हस्ताक्षरित सलेख के अनुसार किया जा रहा है । सलेख की प्रतिया ससद-पुस्तकालय मे रखी गई है । दोनो देशो के बीच व्यापार से सम्बन्धित सभी भुगतान तथा प्रभार मुक्त परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा मे चुकाये जाने हैं । दोनो देशो के बीच व्यापार की मुख्य मदे कोयला, पटसन, तम्बाकू, अखबारी कागज, फल, मछलिया आदि है । बगला देश मे राजनीतिक परिवर्तनो के परिणामस्वरूप व्यापार पैटर्न मे कोई परिवर्तन होने की सभावना नही है ।

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर यात्रियो के लिए सुविधाए

2741 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण (इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्टस एथारिटी) ने दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर यात्रियो के लिये कुछ सुविधाये बढायी है , और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मत्री (श्री राजबहादुर): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के अतर्राष्ट्रीय आगमन कक्ष के विस्तार का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है एव उसे 17-1-75 से चालू किया जा चुका है । इस विस्तार द्वारा यात्रियो के लिये सुविधाओ मे निम्नलिखित वृद्धि हुई है ।

(1) यात्रियो के निपटान की सुविधा दुगुनी हो गयी है तथा अब प्रतिघटा 300 यात्री निपटाये जा सकते है ।

(2) सीमाशुल्क पडताल काउटरो पर तैनात व्यक्तियो की सख्या बढाकर 10 से 24 कर दी गयी है ।

(3) स्वास्थ्य तथा आप्रवास के पडताल काउटरो की संख्या मे 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ।

(4) सामान की वापसी के लिये होल्ड एरिया' को 100 प्रतिशत बढा दिया गया है ।

(5) दर्शको के क्षेत्र का विस्तार कर दिया गया है , पहले ये स्थान 150 के लिये था जिसमे अब 500 दर्शक आ सकते है ।

(6) सीमाशुल्क कार्यालयो के लिये अतिरिक्त स्थान की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । सीमाशुल्क के लिये 'वान्डिड स्टोर्ज' के लिय भी स्थान प्रदान कर दिया गया है ।

Racket involved in import of Polyester Yarn in Bombay

2742 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the customs authorities in Bombay unearthed a big racket involving the import of polyester yarn using regular imports licences for other items,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof,

(c) whether any investigations were being conducted into this matter, and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and further action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Certain consignments imported against licences issued to actual users and declared to contain sub-standard were found to contain besides industrial nylon yarn, indus-

trial nylon yarn polyester yarn as well as textiles. The consignments were detained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a result of the investigations a large quantity of polyster yarn suspected to have been smuggled in the past has been seized. Five persons have been arrested so far. Further investigations are in progress.

Single Point Sales Tax

2743. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a large number of people including traders and organisations are demanding from Government to introduce single point (at the source) Sales Tax for checking the tax evasion which is rampant in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the reactions of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Suggestions have been received by the Government from time to time for extension of the scheme of levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax applicable to textiles (other than silk fabrics), tobacco and sugar, to as many excisable commodities as possible or for levy of sales tax at the first point.

(b) The levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods within a State is a State subject of taxation vide Entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The question of Central Government levying sales tax at the first point does not, therefore, arise. On the question of extension of the scheme of levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax, the Fifth Finance Commission recommended as under:

"In view of the general opposition of the States, there is obviously no scope for extending the arrangements to other items or commodities in the foreseeable future."

This recommendation of the Commission has been accepted by the Government.

Progress of work in Hindi in the Office of C.D.A., Patna

2744. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the work of Hindi in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna;

(b) whether instructions for progress of work in Hindi by the Ministries are being strictly followed by the C.D.A., Patna;

(c) whether one staff in the office who had been trained recently under Hindi Training Scheme was transferred from Patna to Shillong;

(d) whether some staff who were working in 'Hindi Cell' were transferred prematurely and out of turn from there since 1971;

(e) whether complaints were received in this regard by the Financial Adviser and Controller General, New Delhi; and

(f) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Steps to implement the instructions regarding progressive use of Hindi in the Defence Accounts Department have been taken in the office of CDA (Patna). An Official Language Implementation Committee has also been constituted in that office which meets regularly to review the progress in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir One auditor who had been trained in the work relating to Hindi translation was transferred from Patna to Shillong on normal turnover of staff.

(d) No, Sir

(e) and (f). No, Sir. However, the auditor who was transferred to Shillong had represented to CGDA, requesting repatriation to Patna, but this was not agreed to.

Court cases and departmental inquiries in the office of C.D.A. Patna

2745. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of court cases and departmental inquiries in the office of Controller of Defence Accounts, at Patna since 1972 to date;

(b) whether the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna was/is also involved in court cases;

(c) whether expenditure on court cases and departmental inquiries have been audited by the staff of Comptroller and Auditor General subject to relevancy and propriety of expenditure;

(d) whether irregularities have been found on the expenditure; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The information is as under:—

(i) Number of court cases .. 7

(ii) Number of departmental inquiries held .. 10

(b) Out of 7 court cases, referred to in the answer at (a) above, C.D.A., Patna is involved as Head of the Office, representing Government, in 2 cases only. In some of the remaining 5 cases, one or other of the factions of employees had implicated the Controller by citing him as a party, although he was not involved in the disputes.

(c) and (d). The expenditure incurred by the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, is subject to test check by the staff of the Director of Audit, Defence Services on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General. No irregularities pertaining to these payments have been reported so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Class III and IV employees recruited in Eastern Command of CDA, Patna

2746. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data of Class III and IV Employees recruited in the Eastern Command of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna since 1972;

(b) the names of the places where they have been posted; and

(c) whether the candidates recruited have been sponsored by Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The requisite information is given in statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9136/75.]

(b) For security reasons the names of places where the individuals recruited have been posted cannot be furnished in public interest. However, names of States in which the stations of posting of individuals are located is also given in the statement referred to above.

(c) The candidates recruited include, besides those sponsored by the Employment Exchanges, others like ex-servicemen and children of employees of the Defence Accounts Department in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Issuing of soiled currency notes by Banks

2747. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Reserve Bank of India,

State Bank of India and nationalised banks are issuing only soiled currency notes at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). In view of the large increase in currency requirements and limited availability of fresh notes from Nasik Press, the Reserve Bank of India has been distributing reissuable notes as also fresh notes as equitably as possible As a result there has been some deterioration in the quality of the notes in circulation. Since May 1974, the Reserve Bank of India had been meeting the indents for notes from banks, Government Departments etc to the extent of 10 per cent in fresh notes and the balance in reissuable notes This percentage has been increased to 25 per cent for Re 1 and Rs 2 notes from December 1974 and January, 1975 respectively Further relaxation in fresh notes supply will be possible as soon as the new notes from the Dewas Press, and the new 5-rupee notes from Currency Note Press Nasik are available

Visit of Staff Inspection Unit of Ministry of Finance to S.P M Hoshangabad

2748 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Staff Inspection Unit of his Ministry visited Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad,

(b) whether they have submitted their report,

(c) whether the report have been implemented, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Job Evaluation and Fixation of Production norms of S P M, Hoshangabad by Staff Administration College, Hyderabad

2749. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Staff Administration College, Hyderabad was employed to do job evaluation and to fix production norms of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The work of job evaluation and fixation of production norms of Security Paper Mill was entrusted to an Expert Committee headed by Shri R M Mehta The Expert Committee had to maintain close liason with and avail of the services of the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad for completing their work.

(b) The recommendations of the Expert Committee are still awaited.

Production of Currency Paper, Bank Note Paper and Wrappers in S P M., Hoshangabad

2750 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad produces currency paper Bank note paper and wrappers;

(b) whether the paper processed on Sundays and holidays is calculated for giving incentive Bonus and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether incentive bonus is not paid on wrappers produced in Security Paper Mill and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mill does not process paper on public holidays. Sometimes, in order to avoid loss of production caused by start-ups and shut-downs, paper is processed on weekly day of rest (i.e. Sundays, recently changed to Wednesdays because of power staggeration). Such production on weekly rest day does count for purposes of incentive payments. In that case, a compensatory off is given to the workers in lieu of the weekly day of rest utilised for production.

(c) Incentive bonus is paid on wrappers produced in the Mill.

Working of S.P.M., Hoshangabad on Sundays and Public Holidays

2751. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad or its sections work on Sundays and public holidays; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The essential services of the Mill, like water and power supply, security and dispensary work on the weekly rest day i.e. Sunday (now Wednesday) and public holidays, because these services cannot be dispensed with.

दिलवाड़ा मन्दिर और नेकी झील का विकास

2752. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की एक प्रसिद्ध कलाकृति, दिलवाड़ा मन्दिर और नेकी झील के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और क्या वहां के लिए विमान सेवाएं शुरू की जायेंगी ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गयी है; और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यह कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) पर्यटन विभाग ने पिछली योजनाओं में माउंट आबू में पर्यटक बंगले के निर्माण के लिये 50 : 50 आधार पर 3.00 लाख रुपये का राशि का अंशदान किया था। साधनो की वर्तमान तंगी के कारण माउंट आबू तथा नेकी झील के विकास के लिये किसी स्कीम को प्रारम्भ करना केन्द्र सरकार के लिये सभव नही हुआ है । तथापि, दिलवाड़ा मन्दिरो और माउंट आबू को पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित 'राजस्थान' शीर्षक वाले फ़ोल्डर तथा 'भारत के जैन मन्दिर" नामक वृत्तचित्र में भी सम्मिलित किया गया है ।

माउंट आबू के लिए विमान सेवाएं प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Modernisation of Places of Pilgrimage

2753. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the modernisation of places of pilgrimage in the country;

(b) the places of pilgrimage selected for modernisation programme;

(c) whether the Council for National Integration has given any thought to these places of pilgrimage; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The efforts of the Department of Tourism are

concentrated for the present on the development of those places which are visited by international tourists with a view to earning foreign exchange, and also because the Department does not have the substantial resources required for undertaking development of the large number of pilgrim centres in the country. Thus, within the limitations of resources, the Department of Tourism has taken up the development of facilities at selected Buddhist centres for attracting a larger volume of tourists from Buddhist countries.

Aircraft obtained by Indian Airlines and Air India

2754. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and make of new aircraft obtained by Indian Airlines and Air India during 1974; and

(b) how many new Avro aircraft have joined the fleet of Indian Airlines during 1974?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Four Boeing-737 aircraft, including one in replacement of aircraft lost in accident in May, 1973, were acquired by Indian Airlines during 1974. No new aircarft was acquired by Air-India during this year.

(b) None.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods

2755. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the increase in value of goods seized by the customs authorities in various parts of the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The value of smuggled goods seized by the customs authorities in various parts of the country during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 was as follows:—

Year	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1972	2791
1973	3548
1974	6006 (provisional)

Inclusion of Tourist Spots in Karnataka by ITDC for Sponsoring Conducted Tours of Foreign Tourists

2756. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has not included places of tourist interest in Karnataka for sponsoring conducted tours for foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). India Tourism Development Corporation does not offer all inclusive conducted tours for foreign tourists as this is done by the travel agents. However, in Karnataka, India Tourism Development Corporation has set up a transport unit at Bangalore, which apart from providing cars on hire, offers the following tours (exclusive of accommodation):

1. Bangalore—Mysore and back.
2. Bangalore—Halebid and back.
3. Bangalore—Bandipur and back
4. Bangalore—Nandihills and back.
5. Bangalore—JJog Falls and back.
6. Bangalore—Tungabhadra Dam and Hampi and back.

Development of places of Historical and Cultural Importance in Karnataka by India Tourism Development Corporation

2757. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist centres and places of historical and cultural importance in Karnataka proposed to be developed by India Tourism Development Corporation and Central Department of Tourism during the current year; and

(b) the salient features of their development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Excepting for the taking over of Lalitha Mahal Palace at Mysore, which is a focal point for visiting places of historical and cultural importance in South Karnataka, no tourism schemes were taken up in the Central Sector for the development of places of cultural and historical importance in Karnataka during 1974-75.

Free Sale Sugar purchased by STC from Sugar Industry

2758. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 thousand tonnes of free sale sugar have or are being exported through State Trading Corporation during 1974-75;

(b) if so, the prevailing domestic price per quintal of free sale sugar;

(c) price (per quintal) at which this quantity of free sale sugar has been or is being purchased by the State Trading Corporation from the sugar industry; and

(d) whether he agrees that export of such a huge quantity of free sale sugar in this period of scarcity will result in further scarcity and price rise in the domestic market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The actual quantity procured is 88,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c). The STC procured the above quantity at Rs. 340 per quintal in the month of October 1974 when the prices in the Bombay market were around Rs. 450 per quintal.

(d) Exports of sugar are being made taking into account all factors in overall interest. There would be no impact of exports on levy price but there could be some impact on free sale price.

12 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF SHRI GOSWAMI A SOCIALIST LEADER OF ASSAM

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion as well as a Calling Attention notice in regard to the arrest of Shri Goswami who contested the Barpeta by-election. Sir, he was coming to Delhi with certain documents to produce before the Election Commissioner. He was arrested at the airport, while he was about to board the plane. He was coming to Delhi with certain documents to prove that the election has been rigged. I gave a telegram to him to come to Delhi with all the necessary documents. He was coming with all the necessary documents to Delhi to place before the Election Commissioner. As he was about to board the plane, he was arrested. How can he be denied of the fundamental right of coming to Delhi to meet the Election Commissioner? This is a very serious matter--Sir, in regard to the Barpeta by-election, the Presiding Officer has said that only 58,000 votes were polled. But, it has been found that 89,000 votes were polled. When the ballot boxes were opened, it was found that 89,000 votes were polled, whereas, the Presiding Officer said that only 58,000 votes were polled. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, those who have given notice of an adjournment motion... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, as I conveyed to you, this arrest is not by the Government of India. This is by an order of the State Government. As an adjournment motion, it cannot come. If it is a question of arrest, all I can do is to ask the Minister to make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It can be a Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: If it cannot be an adjournment motion on this ground of being a State subject, how can it be a Calling Attention?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please listen to our submissions, how the Centre is involved. It is not merely a question of arrest. In our notice of the adjournment motion, we have raised... (*Interruptions*). There are two issues. Firstly, free and fair elections are assured. Please listen to our submissions. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: How can I admit without knowing what it is?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make a submission, how the Centre is involved.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You can take time. You can consult them, what had happened. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I can ask the Minister to make a statement on this. If something comes out of it, then, we will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have mentioned in our notice, how the Centre is involved. It is not merely the State Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He was arrested by the State Government. How does the Centre come in the picture?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are other issues involved. May I make a submission? (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है—आप ने कहा कि केवल गिरफ्तारी का मामला है। यह केवल गिरफ्तारी का मामला नहीं है। पहले तो गिरफ्तारी एयरपोर्ट पर हुई, एयरपोर्ट केन्द्र के अधीन है। एयरपोर्ट की अलग अथारिटी है, वह केन्द्र द्वारा शासित है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो वहां के अफसरों ने गिरफ्तारी का कारण बताया है वह बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है, गंभीर है। उनका कहना है कि श्री गोस्वामी कुछ बैलट-पेपर अपने साथ ले जा रहे थे। क्या बैलट पेपर ले जाना जुर्म है?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोग पहले यहां इस सदन में बैलट पेपर लाकर दिखा चुके हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने हरिद्वार के कुछ बैलट पेपर यहां पेश किये थे, जिन पर प्रीजाइडिंग आफिसर के दस्तखत थे मगर वह बक्से में नहीं डाले गये थे, जो बाद में सड़क पर पाये गये थे और हम ने सदन में रखे थे। तो बैलट पेपर लेकर आना जुर्म नहीं है। तो क्या इलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने यह सबूत देना कि चुनाव में धांधली हुई थी, क्या यह कोई अपराध है? इससे तो सन्देह बढ़ते हैं कि बारपेटा चुनाव में नियमों का ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं किया गया। आप सरकार को कहें कि वह उनको रिहा करे और उन्हें इलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने आने दे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had given formal notice. As Shri Vajpayee rightly said.....

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are speaking without being called. I am not calling anybody now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If it relates to the Election Commission, they can go to the Election Commission, and not to this House. Many rulings are there. If it is the case of arrest, I shall ask the hon. Home Minister to come with a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. Now, no more please. Do not make it a daily event. Papers to be laid.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay for 1972-73.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9116/75.]

Report of Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics—Parts I & II and Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics – Parts I & II.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9117/75.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. *G.S.R. 1344 in Gazette of* India dated the 14th December, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9118/75.]

Orders of Delimitation Commission re. Mizoram and Tripura

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972:—

(i) Order No. 33 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the Union Territory of Mizoram, published in Notification No. S.O. 97(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1975.

(ii) Order No. 34 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Tripura, published in Notification No. S.O. 96 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9119/75.]

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA EMPLOYEES' GRATUITY AND SUPERANNUATION FUND REGULATIONS, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Gratuity and Superannuation Fund Regulations, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9120/75]

RUBBER BOARD (SERVICE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1974, CARDAMOM (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE CARDAMOM BOARD, ERNAKULAM, FOR 1972-73 AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Rubber Board (Service) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 69 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9121/75.]

(2) A copy of the Cardamom (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 148 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom A t, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9122/75.]

(3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9123/75.]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 5th March, 1975, adopted the following motion in regard to the Central and other Societies (Regulation) Bill, 1974:—

"That this House do recommend to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Central and Other Societies (Regulation) Bill, 1974, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Shankar Dev from the membership of the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee"

2. I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the All-India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1975, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1975.'

(iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Former

Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1975, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1975."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The All-India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

(2) The Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1975.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Why are you disturbing the House? Will you please sit down? May I tell you that I have given my ruling. I cannot proceed like this in the House. Every day you get up. There is no sense in this. All of you please sit down.

You cannot go on like this every day. The Election Commission is the proper authority. I will ask the Home Minister to make a statement about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Even though he may have been arrested by the State authorities, the reason given for his arrest is something which concerns the Centre. There are many aspects of this incident on which we would like to have more information. In a little while the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is going to tell us about the business for next week. You may kindly direct that a statement be made by the Home Minister.

MR SPEAKER: I have asked the Home Minister to come out with a statement. What more do you want?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please assure us that you will consider it after having heard the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Have you asked the Home Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: The problem is that you do not listen. Only one thing can be done at a time, either shouting or listening. Both things cannot be done.

12.12 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I beg to present the Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Chapter of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts, Vol. I, Indirect Taxes.

MR. SPEAKER: How has he allowed you to present it? I am really surprised.

12½ hrs.

PETITION RE. ELECTIONS IN BIHAR AND GUJARAT, SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, ETC, ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: Presentation of petition.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: My point of order is that a petition of an identical nature and substance has already been presented to you. Therefore, it is not proper that for the same purpose another petition be presented in the House now.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered it and it is with my permission that they are presenting it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिहार और गुजरात में चुनाव, जनता के सामाजिक और आर्थिक अधिकार, लोकतंत्रीय अधिकार तथा नागरिक स्वतंत्रता, स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष चुनाव, राजनीतिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण, शिक्षा सुधार और राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के बारे में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The people's demand should be discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It should be circulated to all the members Let it be discussed by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether it should be circulated. You are yourself doing this service.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The hon. member, Shri Indrajit Gupta seems to be of the view that it should be circulated amongst all the members. We heartily support his demand.

MR. SPEAKER: It will go to the Petitions Committee.

12.16 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 10th March, 1975, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1975-76.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 and consideration and passing of the Trust Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

I may also inform the House that I had a meeting with the leaders of the opposition in regard to the timely disposal of financial business by the House and they have kindly agreed that with effect from Monday, the 10th March, 1975 till the *passing of the* Finance Bill, 1975 the lunch interval may be dispensed with I hope the House will agree to this I am moving a formal motion for the dispensing of the lunch hour I beg to move:

"That this House resolves that the House do sit during the lunch hour also with effect from Monday, the 10th March, 1975 till the passage of the Finance Bill, 1975."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Is it only for finishing the financial business or for some other things also which in the opinion of the House are extremely urgent and important?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: For any business.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बांदा जिले के कर्वी सब-डिविजन में पब्लिक इम्प्रूवमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के नाम से एक काम चल रहा है। वहा पर मध्य प्रदेश के लगभग दस हजार पुरुष और औरतें काम कर रहे हैं। उनमे से अधिकाश हरिजन हैं। वहां जो ठेकेदार और इंजीनियर वगैरह सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उन्होंने साठ-गाठ करके उन औरतो के साथ रेप किया, उनके साथ अमानुषिक व्यवहार किया। वे उन लोगों की कम से कम एक एक, दो दो महीने की दैनिक वेजिज नही दे रहे हैं। मैं मत्री महोदय से निवदन करूंगा कि वह अगले सप्ताह के बिजिनेस में इसका समावेश कर लें, और

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

इसके लिए कोई न कोई समय निकालें, ताकि इस सम्बन्ध में यह सदन बहस कर सके।

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह (सिधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के सिधी जिले में पहले 40 इंच बरसात हुआ करती थी, लेकिन पिछले साल वहां मुश्किल से 18 इंच हुई और उसके फलस्वरूप वहां की धान की फसल सूख गई। इसके साथ ही जो शीतकालीन वर्षा वहा हुआ करती थी, वह भी बहुत ही कम हुई है। इस कारण वहा पर खाद्यान्नों की जो कमी शुरू से चली आ रही थी, वह इस समय बहुत ही विकटतम हो चली है। प्रदेश सरकार पिछले साल से लगातार कुछ गल्ला उस जिले के लिए दिया करती थी। पिछले अक्तूबर से उसने वह भी करीब-करीब एक तिहाई कर दिया है। ऐसी हालत मे मुझे आशंका है कि वहां पर गरीब वर्ग मे, जिसे गल्ले की कमी बहुत ही महसूस हो रही है, सभवत कुछ मृत्युये हो सकती हैं। अतः मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करता हू कि खाद्य मत्री महोदय कृपा कर के इस सम्बन्ध मे एक बयान दे। और विशेष रूप से मेरा यह आग्रह है कि खाद्य मंत्री सिधी जिले मे खाद्यान्नों की जो अभी पिछले चार महीनों में कमी हुई है उस कमी को पूरा करवा दें। गल्ला तत्काल वहा पहुच जाय। इस के संबंध में उन का एक वक्तव्य अपेक्षित है। आप इस के लिए कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must have read in today's newspapers the most objectionable and mischievous statement issued by the Pakistan President Bhutto which appears under the caption "War, if need be, over Kashmir would be fought" which says:

"Pakistan would consider going to war with India on Kashmir, if efforts for a peaceful settlement fail."

Because the settlement in Kashmir had affected them, that is why they are making statements of this kind. I want the hon. Minister of External Affairs to give a fitting reply to this statement so that Shri Bhutto will realise that this sort of bullying tactics will not work with India.

Then I come to my second point.

MR. SPEAKER: I have clearly stated a number of times that only one point would be allowed. Every time this rule is violated.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: In the time given for one point I will mention two points.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, ससद को इस बात की सूचना दी गई है कि अस्पृश्यता के विरोध मे जो कानून है उसे कडा किया जा रहा है। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन के कुछ अधिकारी अस्पृश्यता के विरुद्ध अभी जो कानून बना है उस का खुला उल्लंघन कर हैं। राष्ट्रपति भवन, प्रेसीडेंट्स हाउस-हॉल्ड मे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुछ कर्मचारी भर्ती किए गए थे। वे फर्राश के नाते भर्ती किए गए थे। . . (व्यवधान) . . . स्वीपर नही, स्वीपर मे और फर्राश मे अन्तर है। फर्राश फर्श बिछाने वाले, फर्नीचर की चिन्ता करने वाले, कुर्सियों मेजो को साफ करने वाले, परदे लगाने वाले होते हैं, यह काम उन के जिम्मे होता है। मगर उन से कहा गया कि तुम राष्ट्रपति भवन के बाहर जो सडकें हैं उन को भी साफ करो। उन्होने कहा कि हमें काम करने मे कोई आपत्ति नही है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप राष्ट्रपति भवन मे भी पहुच गए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नही, अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति भवन मे कुछ कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। बाद में क्या हुआ आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा। जब उन्होंने

कहा कि हम फराश के नाते भर्ती किए गए हैं और सडक पर झाड़ लगाना सी पी डब्लू डी के सफाई कर्मचारियों का काम है, आप सी पी डब्लू डी के लोगो को बुलाइए तो राष्ट्रपति भवन के दो अफसरों ने उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियो को बुला कर गालिया दी। उन से कहा कि कमीनो, नीचो, तुम हरिजन हो और सिर पर चढ रहे हो, हम तुम्हें ठीक कर देंगे। बाद मे 16 फराश नौकरी से निकाल दिए गए। सारी दिल्ली में पोस्टर लगे हुए है। वे कर्मचारी मेरे घर घर रोज आ रहे हैं। मैं जानता हू कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय को शायद इस के बारे मे पता भी नहीं होगा। लेकिन आप गृह मत्री महोदय से कहिए कि इस बारे मे तथ्यो का पता लगा कर सदन को जानकारी दें। (व्यवधान) यह बडा गभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मामला गभीर है तभी तो आप को टाइम दे दिया गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वे कर्मचारी भूख हडताल शुरू कर देंगे तो स्थिति और बिगड़ेगी। मैन अभी उन को रोक कर रखा है। लेकिन इस सदन मे उन की सुनवाई नही होगी तो उन के धैर्य का बाध टूट जायगा।

MR. SPEAKER. The rule is that a member will not take more than two minutes and only one point would be mentioned I have to ensure that because the number of members making such statements is increasing every time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happy that the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure is present here. A solemn promise was made by Shri Jagjivan Ram on the 18th of January 1975 to the leaders of the Central Government employees that negotiations on revision of wages will start in the month of March. Today is the 7th of March 1975. The promise was that negotiations will start because the cost of living index has reached 272. Now four instalments of dearness allowance have already become due to the Central Government employees from 1st November 1974. So, negotiations for wage revision should start. I would request you, Sir, and through you the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure to convey our feelings to the Minister of Finance and request him to make a statement next week, telling us that negotiation will start with the Central Government employees for wage revision.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Shri Mohan Dharia has already made a statement in this House and a number of issues which he has raised indicate certain lacunae in the functioning of the Government. Also, from the communication that has been sent by the Prime Minister, it is very clear that even the normal norms of democracy have been completely violated We would require a full-fledged discussion on Shri Dharia's statement Therefore, we demand that under Rule 193, a discussion on this subject should be held so that all the aspects of Shri Dharia's statement can be considered by the House

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One wonders whether Mr. Dharia should have gone or the Prime Minister should have gone. There is a total failure of the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना डिसफुल थिंकिंग करते हैं कभी कभी।

श्री श्याम नंदन मिश्र . वह तो बिल्कुल फेल्योर बता दिया उन्होंने। एक भी मामले मे धारिया साहब ने उन को सेटिफिकेट नहीं दिया बल्कि बताया कि आप को हर एक क्षेत्र मे नाकामयाबी हुई। .... (व्यवधान) .. जनता जो कह रही है वही वह भी कह रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सरकार अपने वादों को पूरा करने में विफल रही है क्या उसे इस्तीफा नहीं दे देना चाहिए ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to draw your attention that this Government which swears by the people, for the people's benefit, which also pledges itself for revolutionary change, socialism, in the country and which talks of so many things is so terribly afraid of people that when the people were coming here to place the charter of people's demands, they were not allowed to come to Delhi....

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant here? This is about the business of the House for the next week.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether that Chapter of the Constitution called Fundamental Rights was kept in hybernation on the 6th March, the historic day, when in all the border areas, the buses and trucks were stopped and long-distance tarins that were to reach Delhi in the morning reached at 4 or 5 or 6 P.M. in the evening.

I want to know from the Government whether the people have not got the right to place the charter of people's demand at the highest forum of the will of the people. Why were the buses, and trucks stopped? Why were the trains delayed? The Government violated the basic principles enshrined in the Constitution. I charge them that they stopped buses and trucks all over the border areas and all long-distance trains that were to reach Delhi in the morning were delayed and they reached only in the evening.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद कार्य मंत्री ने हम लोगों का लंच अवर छीन लिया है । लेकिन अगर विरोध पक्ष के कुछ मामलों को और कुछ प्रस्तावों को वह चर्चा के लिए ले लेते तो लंच आवर को छीनने का कोई औचित्य था । कई प्रस्ताव, अध्यक्ष महोदय दिये गये हैं—जैसे (1) एमरजेन्सी के बारे में, (2) मारुति के बारे में, (3) चन्द्रजीत यादव के बारे में—अभी तक उनकी सफाई का बयान नहीं आया है, यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक बात है—और (4) तुल मोहन राम पर आप की रूलिंग के अनुसार यह पर बहस होनी चाहिये—मैं रघुरमैया साहब को वीटो का अधिकार देने को तैयार नहीं हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह राय है कि इन चार प्रस्तावों में से कम से कम दो तो तत्काल ले लेने चाहिये । मारुति लि० के बारे में मैं कल इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने 75 लाख रु० का लोन मारुति को दिया, 25 लाख का लोन सैन्ट्रल बैंक ने दिया—तीन महीने के लिये और अब बार बार उसको एक्सटेण्ड किया जा रहा है । इतना ही नहीं, बीच में मारुति लि० के द्वारा यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है और दबाव डाला गया है कि उसको सैन्ट्रल बैंक से एक करोड़ रुपये का लोन मिले । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि मारुति लि० पर मेरा जो जांच वाला प्रस्ताव है उस को ले लिया जाय, क्योंकि जबतक यह मारुति वाला सिलसिला खत्म नहीं होता है, साधारण नौजवानों को एम्पलायमेन्ट की कोई आशा नहीं है—ऐसा मुझे लगता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय । कछवाय जी, न आपने कोई मोशन दिया है और न कोई प्रस्ताव दिया है, बस ऐसे ही नाम भेज दिया है । मैंने आप का नाम ले लिया है, अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) मुझे थोड़ा सा सुन लीजिये । माननीय संसद कार्य मंत्री जी ने आने वाले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रमों की जो सूचना दी है, मुझे उसके सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार सरकार की ओर से घोषणायें होती आई हैं कि दल-बदल कानून, का जो विधेयक है, उसे वे संसद के विचार के लिये लाने वाले हैं । इसका दुरुपयोग सारे देश के अन्दर सत्ता पार्टी सदस्यों को खरीदने के लिये करती आ रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि चाहे नगर पालिका हो, विधान सभा हो या लोक सभा

हो, सब जगह पैसे से सदस्यों को खरीदने का प्रयास चल रहा है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि संसद कार्य मंत्री उस बिल को इस सेशन में कब तक लाने वाले हैं, सरकार यहां पर घोषणा करे कि वह कब तक उस बिल को यहां लाना चाहती है, ताकि उस पर चर्चा हो सके। शहरी सम्पत्ति सीमा विधेयक की बात भी सरकार द्वारा कही गई है, वह बिल भी विचाराधीन है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस पर भी इसी सेशन मे चर्चा करवायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं इस वक्त जरूर कहूंगा—उन्होंने इस वक्त जो बात कही है—इस बिजनेस में जो बिलकुल सही फिट आनी चाहिये, वही बात कही है।

SHRI NURUL HUDA (Cachar): I had raised the problem of the linguistic minorities in my home State of Assam on the floor of this House earlier. In spite of strong objections, the State Government has imposed the majority language as a compulsory third language on all linguistic minority students studying in the secondary schools, thus debarring them from taking up and learning the Hindi language. During the last one year, I had the honour of meeting the Prime Minister and the Home Minister on several occasions, and I have urged on them to intervene and pursuade the State Government to refrain from imposing the majority language on the linguistic minorities This policy of the State Government of Assam has aroused bitterness and resentment among all linguistic minorities in Assam, such as bodos, the Bengalis, the Hindi-speaking people and others. I would request the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to make a statement on this problem next week and remove the fears and apprehensions of the linguistic minority communities in my home State of Assam.

Secondly, Sir, it was kind of you to have directed the Home Minister to make a statement on the arrest

MR. SPEAKER: That is over now.

SHRI NURUL HUDA: ... and illegal detention of Shri Biswa Goswami, the State Socialist Party leader of Assam, who was thus prevented from coming to Delhi on 5th March, 1975.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) अध्यक्ष जी, आपको स्मरण होगा कि चौथी लोक सभा के दरमियां लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट, भूमि अर्जन कानून मे सशोधन करने के लिये उस समय के लोक सभा के सदस्य प० आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला की अध्यक्षता मे एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी और उस कमेटी ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा करने के बाद अपने सुझाव सरकार को दिये। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष जी यह बड़े दु ख की बात है कि अभी तक भूमि अर्जन कानून में सशोधन करने के सम्बन्ध मे कोई विधेयक इस सदन मे पेश नही किया गया और इस बीच जगह जगह पर देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जबरदस्ती किसानों की जमीनों,गरीबों के मकानात को लिया जा रहा है। पटना नगर मे हजारो गरीबो, जो पिछडी जातियों के हैं, हरिजन हैं, गावो के लोग हैं, उन की जमीनों को इस लिये लिय जा रहा है कि उनमे धनी लोगों को बसाया जायेगा और उनके लिये क्वार्टर्ज बनाये जायेंगे। सस्ते दामों पर लेकर ज्यादा कीमतें पर वे मकान लोगों को दिये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार ने उस सशोधन विधेयक को यहां पर पेश करने के लिये क्या निर्णय किया है, कम से कम इस सत्र मे तो उसे अवश्य पास किया जाना चाहिये, ताकि जिन लोगो को गलत तरीके से सताया जा रहा है उनको बचाया जा सके। मैं स्वय पटना घूम कर आ रहा हू, दर्जनों ऐसे गाव हैं जैसे चौठाह, विग्रहपुर, शेखपुरा आदि जिन मे हजारों लोग रह रहे हैं, उनकी जमीनों को लिया जा रहा है, उन के मकानों को लिया जा रहा है .....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (राजापुर) ये चार दिन से तो यही मेरे पास बैठे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दूसरी बात—दिल्ली के माध्यमिक शिक्षक आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं । आप यह भी जानते है कि उन लोगों ने प्रतिक्रियावादी लोगों के चंगुल मे जाने से इन्कार कर दिया है । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि सरकार उन के साथ समझौता वार्ता नही चला रही है । बिहार के माध्यमिक शिक्षक धरना दे रहे हैं—विधान सभा के सामने । 500 शिक्षक गिरफ्तार भी किये जा चुके है । इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि माध्यमिक शिक्षको का सवाल—चाहे दिल्ली का हो या बिहार का हो या किसी और राज्य का हो, उस के सम्बन्ध मे शिक्षा मंत्री जी बतलायें कि वे कौन सी कार्यवाही करना चाहते है ताकि उन के अन्दर व्याप्त असंतोष दूर हो सके । बिहार के शिक्षक यह माग भी कर रहे है कि गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों को सरकार अपने कब्जे मे लेकर चलाये, ताकि उन स्कूलो की प्रबंध समितियों की धांधली रुक सके ।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से प्राइमरी कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स के लिये ता० 31 जनवरी, 1975 को जो आदेश जारी किये गये हैं, उन से तमाम कोआपरेटिव बैंको का काम ठप्प हो गया है । उन से कहा गया है कि वे अपने सदस्यों को 5 हजार रुपये से अधिक कर्जा नही दे सकते हैं—इस से बहुत ज्यादा कठिनाइयां पैदा हो गई हैं—मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस के बारे मे शीघ्र यहां पर बयान दे ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर-रतलाम जिले के चीनी व्यापारियों की ओर दिलाया था, जिन्होंने सैकी की चीनी को चोरी-छिपे देश से बाहर भेजा था, यहां तक कि चीन को भी भेजा था । हजारों बोरियो का गोलमाल कर के लाखों रुपया उन्होंने कमाया । इसी संसद में मैंने दो बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया—पहली बार तो मेरे प्रश्न सं० 3977 दिनांक 10-12-73 के उत्तर मे माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जांच जारी है, राज्य सरकार को आदेश दिये है कि वे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यवाही करें । उस के बाद 31-12-74 को मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर मे बताया गया कि इस की जांच जारी है । यह मामला 1971 से चल रहा है, लेकिन आज तक ऐसे अपराधियो के खलाफ़ जिन्होंने देश के बाहर चीनी भेजी, राष्ट्रद्रोही काम करने मे जिन को तनिक भी हिचकिचाहट नही हुई, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करने मे सरकार अभी तक असमर्थ रही है । मैं चाहता हू कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ डी०आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही हो और खाद्य मंत्री इस के सम्बन्ध मे यहा पर वक्तव्य दें ।

दूसरा मामला यह है कि माननीय परिवहन मत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि धौलपुर के पास चम्बल नदी पर एक वर्ष के अन्दर पुल बन कर तैयार हो जायगा । अब कहा गया है कि 1978 मे जा कर तैयार होगा । यातायात की दृष्टि से यह पुल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिये उस को जल्दी से जल्दी बनाया जाना चाहिये । परिवहन मत्री अपने आश्वासन की पूर्ति करने में असफल रह हैं । मैं चाहता हू कि मंत्री जी अपने आश्वासन की पूर्ति करें ।

Shrimati Roza Deshpande—rose

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Roza Deshpande, you did not give any notice but in view of the International Women's year I am giving you permission.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): We are celebrating this year as International Women's year. I think that there are certain problems about the working women

in this country, about the employment of women in the working force of this country, who are engaged in the development of the country, and these problems should be taken into consideration and suitable legislation to compel the management to employ women in traditional sectors like textiles, jute, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and other industries should be taken into account. Some legislation should be passed that certain percentage of women must be employed in the labour force of this country. I request that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour Minister should take note of this point and that a discussion on this should be arranged to be held next week.

MR. SPEAKER: I am really surprised; what was in my mind, you have conveyed it!

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Shri Madhu Limaya suggested certain matters for discussion. Government's views on them are already known to the House and I have already indicated them to the House. Regarding other matters I shall communicate them to the Minister's concerned

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put motion; this is about the Business of the House. The question is:

"That this House resolves that the House do sit during the lunch hour also with effect from Monday, the 10th March, 1975 till the passage of the Finance Bill, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

12.43 hrs.

RE. PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Syed Ahmed Aga.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप श्री आगा साहब को पर्सनल ऐक्सप्लेनेशन देने के लिये बुला रहे हैं। यह नियम 357 के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है। नियम बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि इस में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं लायी जायेगी जो विवादास्पद हो और जिस से कोई नई बहस खड़ी हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि उस दिन जब श्री आगा साहब कश्मीर की स्थिति के बारे में बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने बिना जरूरत 6 मार्च के राष्ट्रीय जन प्रदर्शन का उल्लेख किया। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि 6 मार्च का प्रदर्शन संगठित करने के लिये अमरीका से पैसा आ रहा है। मैं उन के शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

On the 6th March there is going to be march on Parliament is it not a matter for concern? Shyam babu was saying that half a million would march. How much money does it need? Where does that money come from?

और फिर आगे उन्होंने कहा

"Who is going to pay for half a million people to come and stay in Delhi and march on Parliament? The money is coming from the United States the proof of which is that only a few days ago, a cheque was received."

फिर मैं ने उन को इटरप्ट किया

"His own party had been organising a rally in Delhi. Does he mean to say that the money came from the Soviet Union?

फिर श्री आगा ने कहा

"Shri S. A. Aga: What about the cheque that came for Mr. J. P.? It was a foreign cheque. Where has it come from?"

अब इस के बाद आप कार्यवाही देखें तो टोक टोकें शुरू हो गईं, गरमी पैदा हुई। फिर इधर से भी आरोप लगाया गया। हमारे मित्र कछवाय जी ने भी एक आरोप लगा दिया। वह आरोप लगाया नहीं जाना चाहिये था।

[श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी[

किसी भी सदस्य को यह कहा जाय कि वह पाकिस्तानी एजेन्ट है, हम इस को बर्दाश्त नही करेंगे हम इस को पसन्द नही करेंगे, और विशेषकर अगर किसी मुस्लिम सदस्य को कहा जाय तो उस के और भी गलत अर्थ लगाये जा सकते हैं । लेकिन जब हम लोगो ने यह बात श्री कछवाय के ध्यान मे लायी तो वह अपना आरोप वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हो गये । लेकिन यह भी कहा गया था कि आगा साहब ने भी जो आरोप लगाया उस को वह वापस ले ।

अध्यक्ष, महोदय; एक मेम्बर की देश भक्ति पर सदेह करना आपत्तिजनक है । तो क्या विरोध के सब मेम्बरो की देशभक्ति पर संदेह करना आपत्तिजनक नही है? 6 मार्च की रैली का जो दल समर्थन कर रहे हैं उन दलो के प्रतिनिधि यहा सब बैठे हुए हैं, उन पर यह आरोप लगाना कि वह अमरीका से पैसा ला कर इस विरोध प्रदर्शन का आयोजन कर रहे हैं, यह क्या हमारी देशभक्ति को चुनौती नही है? फिर आगा साहब ने कहा कि वह किसी अखबार से कोट कर रहे है । उन्होने अखबार का नाम नही बताया । फिर उन्होने कहा कि उडीसा असेम्बली मे यह बात कही गई । और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को अगर याद होगा तो आप तो इस मुद्रा मे थे, आप यह चाहते थे कि आगा साहब अपना आरोप वापस ले ले और माननीय कछवाय भी ले ले । और इस तरह के आरोप प्रत्यारोप न चले । लेकिन फिर आप ने अपनी बात पर बल नही दिया क्योकि प्रधान मत्री सदन मे मौजूद थी और वह नही चाहती थी कि आगा साहब अपना आरोप वापस ले ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) उन्होने इशारा किया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और आज आप आगा साहब को बयान देने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं, और बयान वह देगे श्री कछवाय ने जो आरोप लगाया उस के बारे में । लेकिन आगा साहब ने जो आरोप लगाया उस का क्या होगा? मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में आगे के लिये भी आप कोई पद्धति ठीक करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से बात करूंगा । जहा तक मेम्बर्स का राइट है पर्सनल ऐक्सप्लेनेशन का वह तो आप जानते हैं कि उस मे मै तो नही आता ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : मगर कंट्रोवर्शियल बात उस मे नही आनी चाहिये ।

MR SPEAKER· He cannot bring a debatable matter.

जो ओरिजिनल लम्बा चौडा स्टेटमेट वह बना कर लाये थे उस को मैं ने वापस कर दिया । It is a debatable matter. It should be deducted अब उस के बाद कुछ छोटा सा बना कर लाये हैं । आप ने भी कह दिया वह भी कह दे । इन्होने भी कह लिया, उन्होने भी कह लिया ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : हम ने क्या कहा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मे जो डिबेटेबिल होगा वह नही कहा जायगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur)· What are you doing about my notice of privilege? He as talked about all parties who have participated in the debate. I brought a motion on the same subject-matter May I wish to point out here that myself and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had brought a privilege motion on this particular issue? I want to know what is going to happen to that. In what particular form are you going to allow us to raise it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे इन्होने रेफरेस कर दी, ऐसे ही इन्होंने कर दी । इस मे प्रिविलेज की कौन सी बात है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, my submission is this

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी यह बहस किस बात पर हो रही है? आप पहले पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, this personal explanation comes in a particular context, where my name is also mentioned. It was the pleasure of hon. Mr Aga to refer to my name. Now, the personal explanation that he is trying to make might be in his favour But, at the same time, it might imply a reflection on what I have said. So, in its very conception and origin, this personal explanation is a debatable matter. Unless both sides are given the opportunity to explain things, the personal explanation ab initio would be debatable and it would not be permissible.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, आप क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) मेरा संक्षेप में पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है कि माननीय सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने जो भी अभियोग लगाया है और जिस के ऊपर यह व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण दे रहे है, तो उन्होंने अभियोग पहले नही लगाय । इन के इस वाक्य के बाद यह आया

"What about that cheque which came for Mr. J P? It was a foreign cheque. Where has it come from?"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अपने व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण मे बैंक का नाम, चेक का नम्बर और चेक की जो एमाउन्ट है, वे अगर देने जा रहे है, तब तो व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण का कोई औचित्य है वरना नही क्योंकि इन के इस वक्तव्य से यह प्रकट हो गया कि श्री कछवाय का आरोप बाद में आया । आप इसको पहले देख लीजिए । स्पष्टीकरण सही है या गलत, वह तो बाद मे देखा जाएगा, लेकिन चेक का नम्बर, बैंक का नाम और एमाउन्ट, इस का स्पष्टीकरण इस में जरूर होना चाहिए वरना इन को इजाजत नही देनी चाहिए नियम के अनुसार ।

SHRI NARSING NARAIN PANDEY: He cannot state in this way. Mr Aga is going to make a personal explanation. How can he presume all this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मे दो बातें है । जहा तक उन को कहा गया है कि पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन दो, तो वह दे दे ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : इस मे स्पष्टीकरण की कोई जरूरत नही है । वे पाकिस्तानी एजन्ट नही हैं । हम सभी कहते हैं कि वे पाकिस्तानी एजेन्ट नही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे तो इस को वापिस ले रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पहला पार्ट है, उस पर तो वे आज ही एक्सप्लानेशन दे देंगे लेकिन जहा तक दूसरे पार्ट का सवाल है, उन को कहा जाएगा कि वे हाउस मे बताए कि क्या बात है । मि० आगा, सैकन्ड पैरा की जो पहली दो लाइने हैं, उन को नही पढना है ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) व्यक्तिगत नाम आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यक्तिगत ने ही तो सारा झगडा किया है ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कही जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेट मी डिस्पोज इट आफ । मि० आगा, सैकन्ड पैरा की फर्स्ट टू लाइन्स आप को नही पढनी हैं, बाकी आप पढ़ दें ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am making a point of order. I do not think rest of the Members are more equal. In the course of your direction, you have said that unlike Rule 199.... (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करने दो, मुझे क्या अब चलने दो, अगर ऐसे ही चलना है ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am raising a point of order. I crave your indulgence. If you think that I am raising a frivolous point, you may not uphold it. When a Minister makes a statement under rule 199 on his resignation, he is expected to submit a statement to you. But either under your directions or under rule 357, particularly when he has come here as an hon. Member, he is not supposed to submit a copy of his personal explanation, unless you ask him to do the contrary.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want? He should not submit it to me?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: He need not.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० आगा, जब इधर इन्होंने कह दिया कि हमारा ऐसा इरादा नहीं था, तो क्या जरूरत है पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन देने की ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): I have only to make one submission. There is so much noise here and nobody knows what I have to say. If you ask me not to make my statement, I say: all right.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इधर वाजपेयी जी ने कहा और श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र ने कहा और दूसरों ने भी कहा कि उन का ऐसा इरादा नहीं था, तो पर्सनल एक्सप्लानेशन की क्या जरूरत है ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I am also saying the same thing. Please listen to me. I said the other day also; if Mr. Shyamnandan Babu had listened to what I had to say, perhaps all these things need not have happened. I feel that a Member can be gagged and not allowed to say anything. I carry this impression for all times to come. Now, when you have ordered that I need not make any personal explanation, because they had withdrawn it, I shall keep quiet. I am a very quiet person. Do not misunderstand me. Nobody is able to hear what is happening and you go on saying whatever you like.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अब दूसरा मामला उठता है । श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने अपना रिमार्क वापस ले लिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, 3 तारीख को आगा जी के बारे में मैं ने जो कुछ कहा, वैसा कहने की मेरी नियत नहीं थी । मैं उनका बड़ा सम्मान करता हूं लेकिन जिस प्रकार की भाषा का उन्होंने प्रयोग किया और उन्होंने सब पर आरोप लगाया और हम सब विरोधी लोग उस में आते है, उस से उत्तेजित हो कर मैं ने यह कहा था कि वे पाकिस्तानी एजेन्ट है । इसलिए मैं इन शब्दों को वापिस लेता हूं । उस दिन भी मैं वापस लेने के लिए तैयार था लेकिन आप मौका नहीं दिया । मैं उन से आशा करता हूं कि जो आरोप उन्होंने लगाए है, वे वापस लेंगे । . . . (*व्यवधान*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संसदीय मर्यादा का तकाजा यह है कि श्री आगा अपने आरोप वापस लें ।

13 hrs.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Please allow me to speak. I can speak louder, but not in noise.

I have nothing to withdraw because that was not my statement. I quoted a newspaper, and perhaps the newspaper has to withdraw it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NARSING NARAIN PANDEY: Please allow him to read the newspaper.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He did not refer to any newspaper that day.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (इलाहाबाद) : क्या आप यह परम्परा बना रहे हैं कि आज के बाद हम लोग कोई भी न्यूजपेपर यहां लाकर कोट सकेंगे और इसकी हमें इजाजत रहेगी । सत्तारूढ़ दल या मंत्री के खिलाफ कोई आरोप लगे तो यहां ला कर उसको कोट हम कर सकेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक अखबारों में निकली बातों का सम्बन्ध है मैंने पिछली रूलिंग को मैं देखा है और सभी कुछ देखा है । न्यूजपेपर रिपोर्ट को किसी चीज का बेस नहीं बनना चाहिये तब तक जब तक कि मेम्बर खुद न उन बातों को, हालात को देख ले और तसल्ली कर ले और उसकी जिम्मेदारी ले । कहीं इन्सीडेंट हो गया कई एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है वह तो आ जाता है क्योंकि न्यूजपेपर रिपोर्ट उसके बारे में आम तौर पर कामन होती है लेकिन कई न्यूजपेपर ऐसे भी हैं जो ऐसी चीजें देते हैं, जो दूसरे अखबारों में नहीं आती है और इस तरह की होती है जिन में एलीगेशंज होते हैं, इनक्रिमिनेटिंग होती है । ऐसे मामलों को मेम्बर को कभी नहीं लाना चाहिये जब तक कि वह अपनी पूरी तसल्ली न कर ले और उस तसल्ली के बाद ही उसको वह यहां लाए । यह पुरानी रूलिंग चली आ रही है और इसको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है । आगा साहब जरा सोच समझ लें इस पर । आपने न्यूजपेपर से जो पढ़ा वह बड़ा स्वीपिंग रिमार्क था, एलीगेशन था । काउंटर रिएक्शन के तौर पर उन्होंने भी उसी तरह से एलीगेशन लगा दिया जिस को उन्होंने वापिस ले लिया है । इसलिए आपके एक्सप्लानेशन की जरूरत पड़ी है । चूंकि मामला न्यूजपेपर का था, इस लिए मैंने यह बात कही है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : यह परम्परा या मर्यादा की बात आपके श्रीमुख से निकली है । यदि इसका सभी संसद सदस्य पालन करें और आये दिन समाचारपत्रों में जो संसद सदस्यों और मंत्रियों पर मिथ्या आरोप लगा कर कारेक्टर एसेसिनेशन किया जाता है, इससे यदि उसका अन्त होता हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि संसद में इसका श्रीगणेश यदि आप से होता है तो मैं आगा साहब से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपने शब्दों को वापिस ले लें ।

श्री सयद अहमद आगा : अगर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का हक नहीं है तो मैं चला जाता हूं वर्ना आप मुझे अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए । मुझे गैग किया जा रहा है । मैंने उस दिन जो कहा था उसको अगर हाउस में शोर नहीं होता और ठीक तरह से सुना जाता तो कोई गलतफहमी न होती । तब हो सकता है कि कछवाय जी को कहने फरमाई की जरूरत न पड़ती और अटल जी को कंट्रेडिक्ट करने की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़ती । मैंने एक अखबार में से पढ़ा था जो कि पी० टी० आई की खबर थी । मैंने कहा था कि पी टी आई की यह न्यूज है । मैंने इस लिए उसको रेफर किया था । आपका यह रूलिंग है कि आप अखबारों पर रिलाई न करो । मैं अखबार कोट नहीं करूंगा । यह दुरुस्त है या गलत है पी टी आई से पूछिए । मुझे से इसका कोई ग़रज नहीं है । पी० टी० आई० ने जो कुछ दिया है अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं उसको पढ़ देता हूं .....

شری سعید احمد آغا - اگر مجھے اپنی بات کہنے کا حق نہیں ہے تو میں چلا جاتا ہوں ورنہ آپ مجھے اپنی بات کہ لینے دیجئے - مجھے تنگ کیا جا رہا ہے - میں نے اس دن جو کہا تھا اسکو اگر ہاؤس میں شور نہیں ہوتا اور ٹھیک

طرح سے سنا جاتا تو کوئی غلط فہمی نہ ہوتی - تب ہو سکتا ہے کہ کچھولیا جی کو کرم فرمائی کی ضرورت نہ پڑتی اور اٹل جی کو کونگریکٹ کرنے کی بھی ضرورت نہیں پڑتی - میں نے ایک اخبار میں سے پڑھا تھا جو کہ پی ٹی آئی کی خبر تھی - میں نے کہا تھا کہ پی ٹی آئی کی یہ نیوز ہے - میں نے اس لئے اسکو ریفر کیا تھا - آپکا یہ رولنگ ہے کہ آپ اخباروں پر ریلائی نہ کرو - میں اخبار کوٹ نہیں کرونگا - یہ درست ہے یا غلط ہے پی ٹی آئی سے پوچھئے - مجھے اس سے کوئی غرض نہیں ہے - پی ٹی آئی نے جو کچھ دیا ہے اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں اسکو پڑھ سکتا ہوں -

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस दिन पी० टी० आई० का हवाला इन्होंने नहीं दिया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling was very clear and it is based on the past rulings and precedents. The members should not base their motions purely on allegations contained in certain newspapers. If they want to make certain allegations against anybody, besides the news in the newspapers or in any news agency, they should also satisfy themselves on their own about it and verify it, whether it is well-founded and correct or not. We have been following this practice that when a member makes allegations which are contained either in a newspaper or from any other source, that member takes up the responsibility for their correctness.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): We from this side fully agree with what has been said by the hon. Speaker. I also happened to be present here that day. I do not think that Aga Saheb himself supported what was mentioned in the newspaper. So, the only point is, he need not have referred to that newspaper because I do not remember that he ever said that he is himself subscribing to that allegation. You can see the record. I have not read the record, but I was present. But in view of what you have said and what Aga Saheb has said, in future we will make sure that no reference is made to a newspaper report unless the member has satisfied himself about its correctness.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I did not quote the name of newspaper because the news item had mentioned it as a statement by the Chief Whip of the Orissa Assembly made in the Assembly itself Therefore, I thought that it must be a reliable document. Now you have said that we must ignore all the news in all the newspapers, completely, altogether (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He may or may not ignore for the future. But, what about this statement? (*Interruptions*). Either he should withdraw the allegation or prove the allegation. I have given a privilege motion. Let it be referred to the Committee of Privileges (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Either he should withdraw those allegations, or they should be expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we want the matter to be closed

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Aga, I have put you a very concrete question. which should dispose of this matter. It is all right that you quoted from the newspaper.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He did not quote the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a reference to the newspaper report. Now, if you do not own responsibility for the correctness of that news, then I advise you to withdraw what you have stated.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I am nobody to make such charges. I quoted the statement made by the Chief Whip of the Orissa Assembly. How can I say whether it is correct or not?

MR. SPEAKER: If you cannot substantiate it, then you better withdraw it.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Sir, I wish to raise a point of order. You are unnecessarily pressurising a member to withdraw some remarks .... (*interruptions*) even though they are not his remarks but only quotations from a newspaper. What you are saying amounts to this that no member of this House should quote any newspaper ... (*Interruptions*). In that case, you give a clear ruling that no newspaper report should be quoted. (*interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I want to know from the opposition what they want the Member to withdraw.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: The member takes responsibility for the newspaper report. He has quoted a newspaper report I want a lear ruling from you whether the PTI report is going to be withdrawn?

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question comes to this. Has he came out with an allegation based on the newspaper report or not? When he quoted the newspaper report, which contained the allegations mentioned in the Orissa Assembly, he did not quote that just for fun. After all, it conveyed something. If he had not subscribed to that allegation, he would not have read it. If his source of information is only the newspaper report, then he can say "I withdraw that allegation". On the other hand, if he is sure of his fact, if he finds there is some basis for the allegation on the basis of his own verification, then he can say "I take responsibility for this allegation".

PANDIT D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): One thing more. He says that this allegation was made by the Chief Whip, in the Orissa Assembly. Suppose a Minister makes a statement, we quote him. Every day it is done.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I think everybody will be satisfied that I have only referred to that report I have no *locus standi* to withdraw the observation made by the Chief Whip of the Orissa Assembly in the Legislature.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a point of order, Sir.

My point of order is, if you check the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, you will find that he did not make a reference to any newspaper at all. Probably, it was in his mind to read it from the newspaper, to quote from the newspaper. But the proceedings show that he did not quote from any newspaper

MR. SPEAKER: At a later stage, he said that he did not say it on his own He said that he read out from the newspaper.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी हमने श्री कछवाय को कहा कि वह अपना आरोप वापस ले लें । उस दिन श्री कछवाय ने भी कहा था कि जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हू वह अखबार मे मैंने पढा है ।

अगर कल अखबार मे यह चीज छप जाय कि इस सदन का कोई मैम्बर विदेश का एजेन्ट है तो क्या वह खबर यहा पढी जा सकती है ? क्या उस मेम्बर से यह नही कहा जायेगा कि आप जो आरोप लगा रहे हैं उसको साबित की जिए ?

MR SPEAKER: Then, I will have to further elucidate the ruling. In future, if anybody read from the newspaper any allegation, it will not be accepted, nor the Speaker's decision given on it, nor any progress will be made in the proceedings, un-

[Mr. Speaker]

less the Member says on the spot that he takes up the responsibility.

Now, Mr. Aga, let me know what is your position.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: It is a very simple point. I do not dispute their views. I do not say what Mr. Vajpayee has said is right or wrong. I only say that I, Syed Ahmed Aga, am not authorised to withdraw.... (*Interruptions*). They do not allow me to complete a full sentence. That is the whole trouble. I am a man from the hills. I am a very small man, a very insignificant man Don't give me an impression that I cannot speak in the House where senior Members like Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra and Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee are watching and sitting. Don't let me feel that a man like me has no authority and no right to speak in the House. This should not be the position.

The point is very simple. I have not verified this news. Why should I have verified it? When I read that it was PTI news, I did not think of verifying it. It is true I said this. You drew conclusion out of it because I said something. Now you say that we should not rely on this. All right; I will not rely on this. I only want to say that I am nobody to withdraw this. I will read it out if you will permit me. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you any directive not to withdraw?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): He has to withdraw his statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I have not verified the statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, you withdraw it.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I am nobody. Who am I to withdraw? I say, I have not verified it. I read it and I drew conclusions from it. Now I have noted for the future.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Speaker has directed you to withdraw.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: How can I withdraw? I am nobody.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मेरा पायट आफ़ आरडं है । माननीय सदस्य इस आरोप को कौन नही कर रहे है , और उस को विदड्रा भी नही कर रहे है । वह कहते है कि विदड्रा करने वाला मैं कौन होता हू । इस स्थिति मे मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उन के भाषण के उस अश को उस दिन की कार्यवाही से एक्सपज कर दीजिए ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I have not verified this statement. I read in the paper. I cannot take the responsibility for what appeared in the paper. If they want anybody to withdraw, let them go to the PTI. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, please refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर माननीय सदस्य जिम्मेदारी नही लेते है तो इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Either I will delete this from the proceedings if you say that you do not take the responsibility for it....

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I am sorry. Is it alright?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Has he withdrawn?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) *rose* (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: If he has not withdrawn it, kindly expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn that. Nothing beyond that. He has already said it. He does not take any responsibility. He withdraws it.

I am sorry. I have consulted. He has not withdrawn. He said that he was only sorry for it.

Mr. Agha, you have said that you are not taking the responsibility for this. That is No. 1.

No. 2—you said that you were sorry for it.

In that case, the relevant part will be deleted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It has already gone in cold print. What is the use of his saying now that he is withdrawing it?.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: As has been pointed out, it will be deemed to have been withdrawn. I will put it that way.

Now, I am going to the next item—Motion for Election to Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Kindly hear me for a minute.

I have a doubt and I seek your guidance. You have given a ruling about the press release and a statement made in this House. Now, in accordance with your ruling, it will be impossible for us to quote any news in the House....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Allegations.

MR. SPEAKER: News which contain allegations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a ruling from you. To-day, in the Press many news appear. The question is: suppose I want to base my call attention or a short notice question on the various kinds of information, allegations, etc. made against the government or its Ministers, it will be difficult for us to table a call attention notice. What is the ruling you are giving?

MR. SPEAKER: This is about allegations. That is very clear. Allegations are allegations. You cannot add or deduct from them.

As for other matters, it is always upto the Speaker. There may be instances of some negligence on the part of the Government which should be prevented and a number of things arise. It should not be stretched too far.

Now, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

13.27 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

TEA BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

13.2 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1974-75

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Regarding this item, I want to make a submission.

The Minister is going to present a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75. In this respect, this business has come up before the House because as per an earlier Presidential order, the Assembly of Pondicherry was dissolved and its function transferred to this House. Therefore, only in respect of that one, we are asked to consider these Demands.

The first Presidential Order was issued on 20th March 1974 and it was placed on the Table of the House the same day, that is, 20th March 1974. That order put the operation period by six months, that is, upto 20th September 1974. Now, they have come before the House. After going through the records I find the President has issued an order on 26th September, 1974 extending this for a further period of 6 months. But that order so far has not been placed on the Table of the House. The House is not aware of the continuation of the period of this House to be in charge of the affairs of Pondicherry in the place of the Pondicherry Assembly. He may say it has to be done by some other Minister, Finance Minister or Home Minisret or whatever it may be; but I am not concerned with that. The House is not taken into confidence. This is Presidential Order issued on 27th September, 1974, it is only on the basis of which that the House would become entitled to go into supplementary grants or whatever they place on the Table of the House. It cannot be said that there is no rule preventing it to be laid on the Table of the House. Another Presidential Order of 29th was sought to be placed on the Table of the House. It was withdrawn after objection was taken. Now the House has been asked to do the duty of the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly. That Presidential Order issued on the 27th of September 1974 is not placed on the Table of the House. This is a serious lapse on the part of the Government not to have taken this House into confidence, because, that order issued by the President empowers this House to do certain duties allotted in the Act to the Pondicherry Assembly. First order was placed on the Table of the House. This House is concerned only for a period of 6 months to act. For further extension no order has been placed on the Table of the House This is a serious lapse on the part of the Government and I would request you to pull up the Government on this issue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, There is difference between Presidential Order in the State and in a Union Territory. This is the position here. Presidential Rule is declared in any State under Art 356 (1) which is subject to control of the Cabinet. The legislation is laid on the Table of the House. But so far as Union Territory is concerned, the position is this. This comes under Clause 51 of the Union Territories Act of 1963. The hon. Member has asked about this laying on the Table of the House. This was laid on the Table of the House then because the Parliament was in session, when President issued this proclamation under Section 51 of the Union Territories Act of 1963. The Home Minister also made a statement on the floor of the House. As a result of that the notification was laid on the Table of the House. But when it was extended for second time, there was no occasion for making any statement by the Home Minister because Parliament was not in session at that time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There is serious lapse on the part of the Government...

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Under Section 51 of the Union Territories Act this is not required to be laid on the Table of the House. There is no legal compulsion to lay it on the Table of the House. That is why it has not been done.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, we are not satisfied about it. He says, there is no compulsion. In that case why it was placed on 28th March? Regarding Presidential Order of 29th March seeking to withdraw about Rs. 65 crores from the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry what happened? They were opposed again and again; but they were coming again and again to place it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I examined this thing. I examined this this morning also. And, after hearing the Minister, again I come to the same conclusion, that this should have been laid before the House. If you go into technicalities there is no end to this.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I submit to your direction, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Budget, finance, this and that——on these, it is as you know, the basic right of Parliament to know about these things.

Of course, all other matters can be remedied or rectified. But, this is a basic matter. And at the earliest that should come before Parliament. But, if you go on defending it, there is no end to it.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75.

13.36 hrs.

TOBACCO CESS BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on virginia tobacco and a duty of customs on tobacco, for the development of tobacco industry and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on virginia tobacco and a duty of customs on tobacco, for the development of tobacco industry and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

13.37 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET 1975-76—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply to the debate. Shri Tripathi.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, there is a long list waiting.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Already three days are over.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Still you have got one hour.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee fixed the time. If it goes beyond that, I am not bound to accommodate all of them.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, it is still possible.

MR. SPEAKER: We can accommodate you all when the demands for grants come up. I shall try to accommodate all of you.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-3-75.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI B V. NAIK Is it not possible for the Minister to reply on Monday?

MR SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) There are several members wanting to speak.

MR SPEAKER Well, I am now in the hands of the Minister.

SHRI B V NAIK We have been waiting for the past three days The Minister is svmpathetic. We have got certain burning issues. Please be generous to us

MR SPEAKER Mr. Naik, you will get an opportunity If I allow one or two, then there are so many of them. How can I accommodate all of them. They will all be accommodated

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD You may give five minutes each

MR SPEAKER Then there is no use fixing the time by the Business Advisory Committee I have given a margin of one hour It is also exhausted I cannot do anything

SHRI B V NAIK Sir, we are all the most disciplined Members I hope you will be svmpathetic to us Also I hope you are in good mood!

MR SPEAKER I am not in good mood

SHRI B V NAIK Sir, it is our earnest request to you

MR SPEAKER We are very much behind the schedule If the Congress Party is ready I have no objection

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Since four or five people are waiting to speak

MR SPEAKER There is no question In that case everybody will have the time as he likes. If you do not want to go for lunch. you can keep on speaking while we all go for lunch!

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: I shall make a suggestion to which the Opposition will also agree Let us not go for lunch to-day and whoever are here, let them finish upto 14--30 hours each having five minutes and then the Minister will reply.

MR SPEAKER Yes, it is a very good suggestion In that case Dr. Henry Austin may come here You can go on speaking There is no lunch hour to-day also

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13.40 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*]

MR CHAIRMAN. Yesterday, Dr. Govmd Das Richhariya was on his legs He may continue

MR RICHHARIYA please be brief

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : (झासी) सभ पति जी, मै कल यह कह रहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलो मे सैकडो नही, हजारो यात्री सीधे बम्बई के लिये जाते है लेकिन लखनऊ से बम्बई के लिये एक भी ट्रेन सीधी नहीं है, जो प्रतिदिन चलती हो, जिसके कारण यात्रियो को बहुत मुसीबत का सामना करना पडता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जो ट्रेन जनत एक्सप्रेस हफ्ते मे दो दिन बम्बई के लिये शुरू हुई है, उस को प्रतिदिन के लिये कर दिया जाय ।

सैन्ट्रल रेलवे मे झासी डिवीजन का हैडक्वार्टर है । वहा से उत्तर प्रदेश के सैकडो यात्री वाया चित्रकूट, मानिकपुर इलाहाबाद हो कर बनारस जाना चाहते है, लेकिन एक भी एक्सप्रैस ट्रेन उनको इस रास्ते पर ले जाने के लिये नही है । यह हमारी बहुत पुरानी माग है, बहुत दिनो से चल रही है—इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि एक एक्सप्रैस ट्रेन झासी से काशी के लिये अवश्य चलाई जाय । उस ट्रेन के रास्ते मे तुलसी स्मारक पडता है तुलसीदास जी की जन्म भूमि है, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि उस ट्रेन का नाम "तुलसी एक्सप्रैस" रखा जाय ।

दक्षिण एक्सप्रैस जो प्रतिदिन दिल्ली से चलती है और वापस आती है, वह ललितपुर स्टेशन पर रुकती है। ललितपुर जिले का हैड-क्वाटर है, उस स्टेशन पर दोनो त फ से गाडी के खड़े होने के बावजूद भी उस क्षेत्र के लोगो को टिकट ले कर उस गाडी मे बैठने की सुविधा नही हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब ट्रेन वहा खडी होती है और समय की कोई दिक्कत भी नही है तो आप आदेश देकर जनता को ललितपुर स्टेशन पर टिकट देकर उस ट्रेन से यात्रा करने की सुविधा प्रदान करें।

सैन्ट्रल रेलवे मे एक सुविधा वह है कि यदि डीजल के इजिनो की मरम्मत की आवश्यकता पड जाय तो वहा मरम्मत की कोई सुविधा नही है, उसके लिये बहुत दूर जाना पडता है। जिस तरह से कोयले के इजिनो की मरम्मत की व्यवस्था झासी मे है, उसी तरह से डीजल इजिनो की मरम्मत के लिये भी झासी मे कारखाना स्थापित किया जाय।

हमारे वहा एक रेलवे लाइन के लिये बहुत पुरानी माग है—ललितपुर से टीकमगढ, छतरपुर, पन्ना, रीवा और उसके बाद इलाहाबाद या सतना, जहा भी सुविधा हो, उस को मिलाने की आवश्यकता है। इस रास्ते पर आप की ताम्बे की खानो का अन्वेषण हो रहा है—वह काम भी आपको मिल जायेगा और साथ ही साथ उस क्षेत्र की तमाम लकडी कायला, पत्थर और गल्ला, जो वहा पैदा होता है, उनको भेजने मे सुविधा होगी, जिससे उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकेगा। उसके लिये पहले सर्वे भी हुआ था, अब फिर से नया सर्वे कराकर, इस पचवर्षीय योजना मे इसको शामिल करने की कृपा करे।

एक बडी आवश्यक चीज यह है कि पहले झांसी से एक पैसेन्जर ट्रेन लखनऊ के लिये जाती थी, अब उसको बदल कर कानपुर तक कर दिया गया है। उस ट्रेन के आधे डिब्बे अब कानपुर मे अवध एक्सप्रैस मे जोडे जाते हैं, जिससे प्रतिदिन सवारियो को बहुत असुविधा होती है। मैं चाहता हू कि इस ट्रेन को पहले की तरह से ही लखनऊ तक बढाने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

आप के यहा से एक सर्कुलर निकला है कि जो लायल कर्मचारी थे, रेल्वे उनके बच्चो को नौकरी देने की सुविधा देगी। लेकिन मैं एक बहुत आश्चर्यजनक बात आपको बतलाना चाहता हू। जहा बहुत अधिक लायल कर्मचारी थे, बहुत अधिक निष्ठावान कर्मचारी थे, जिन्होने कम से कम हडताल मे हिस्सा लिया, उनको अनुपात के लिहाज से बहुत कम सुविधा मिली है। झासी सैन्ट्रल रेलवे का डिवीजनल हेडक्वाटर है, वहा उन कर्मचारियो के दल वा जो जेल मे थे, सब के सब उपस्थित है, चूकि वहा सबसे अधिक हाजरी थी, इसलिये वहा से कर्मचारियो की सब से अधिक दरख्वास्ते आती है, लेकिन उनके लिये वह कह दिया जाता है कि दरख्वास्ते ज्यादा है और जगह कम है, इसलिये नही लिया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हू कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जगहो को अनुपात के लिहाज से बाटे तब उनको वह सुविधा अच्छी तरह से प्राप्त होगी। मैं आप से निवेदन करता हू कि जहा के कर्मचारी लायल थे, जिन्होने निष्ठापूर्वक कार्य किया, हडताल मे भाग नही लिया, उनको उनके अनुपात के लिहाज से, जगह दी जाये, ऐसा आप अपने सर्कल मे सशोधन करने की कृपा करे।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आपने जो बजट पेश किया है, उससे लोगो को सन्तोष मिला है। मैं इस हाउस के तमाम साथियो के साथ फिर आपको बधाई देना चाहता हू और आपका अभिनन्दन करता हू।

श्री रामसूरत प्रसाद : (बासगाव) सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं भूतपूर्व रेल मत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी के प्रति, जिन्होने रेलवे के विकास के लिये, पिछडे इलाको की उन्नति के लिये बहुत काम किया

[श्री राम मूरत प्रसाद]

और जो आज हमारे बीच मे नही रहे, उनके प्रति श्रद्धाजलि अर्पित करता हू ।

इसके साथ साथ जो हमारे वर्तमान रेल मन्त्री जी है—प० कमलापति जी त्रिपाठी—जो बड़े सुहृदय, उदार और विकट से विकट समस्याओ के समाधान के लिये सक्षम हैं, उनके हाथ मे आज रेल मन्त्रालय का भार आया है—उनका अभिनन्दन करता हू । जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने बजट भाषण दिया है, उससे स्पष्ट होता है कि वे सारी समस्याओ का समाधान करने मे सक्षम हो सकेंगे—ऐसी मुझे आशा ही नही, पूर्ण विश्वास भी है। चूकि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे पिछड़े क्षेत्रो से, अविकसित क्षेत्रो की परिस्थितियो मे परिचित हैं, इसलिये मुझे आश है कि वे यहा की स्थिति पर पूरा ध्यान देगे और सब समस्याओ की ओर ध्यान देकर जो जरूरी चीजे है उनको पूरा करने का प्रत्यन करेंगे ।

सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मै अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जनजातियो की रिजर्वेशन के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू । आप के यहा से एक पुस्तिका निकलती है । हमको पिछले रेल मन्त्री से यह आश्वासन मिला था कि रेल विभाग की तरफ से हर 6 महीने के बाद एक पुस्तिका निकलेगी जिसमे अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो का रिजर्वेशन पूरा करने के बारे मे तथा उनकी प्रगति के लिये जो अन्य कार्य किये जायेगे उनका विवरण दिया जायगा। 30-9-1973 को इस तरह की एक रिपोर्ट सम्बन्धी पुस्तिका यहा रखी गई, लेकिन उसके बाद कोई पुस्तिका नही रखी गई। जो पुस्तिका रखी गई थी उसमे शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के रिजर्वेशन के बारे मे विवरण दिया हुआ है, इसके अतिरिक्त इन कैन्डीडेस्ट्स के लिये जो कसेशन आदि दिये गये हैं उन का भी उल्लेख है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध मे जो नियम निर्धारित किये गये हैं, जिन के आधार पर कि वह रिजर्वेशन पूरा होना चाहिये, वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। उदाहरण के लिये क्लास 1 में, जो यू० पी० एस० सी, से आते है—मैंने देखा—कि 4.3 प्रतिशत ही इस पुस्तिका के मुताबिक रिजर्वेशन पूरा हो पाया है। क्लास 2, 3 तथा 4 मे, जिन मे रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर्स को अधिकार दिया गया है कि जहा पर रिजर्वेशन पूरा न हो, वे अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर के पूरा कर सकते हैं, उन्होने भी उस को पूरा नही किया है। परिणामस्वरूप कही भी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगो को क्लास 1, 2, 3, 4 मे पूरा सरक्षण नही मिला है और इस के लिये जो अधिकारी उत्तरदायी बनाये गये है उन के प्रति भी कोई कार्रवाई नही की गई है। मैं चाहूगा कि इन जातियो के पढे लिखे लोग जो बेकार पडे हुए है जिन के सामने समस्याए हैं, न खेती है और न रोजी का और कोई साधन नही है, उन का मानसिक सतुलन बना रहे इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि रेलवे मे उन की नियुक्ति प्रतिशत के अनुसार की जाय। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वर्तमान रेल मन्त्री इस दिशा मे ध्यान देगे और जब तक अनुसूचित और जनजाति के लोगो को रिजर्वेशन पूरा नही हो जाता तब तक कोई और जाति के लोग भर्ती न किये जाये, ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे। हमारे वर्तमान रेल मन्त्री जी बड़े उदार है, मुझे आशा है कि वह जरूर इस तरफ ध्यान देगे और अधिकारियो पर भी अकुश रखेगे। जो लोग इस सम्बन्ध मे जारी किये गये आदेशो का पालन नही करते उन के कैरेक्टर रोल मे एट्री की जाय, उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाय ताकि 28 साल से जो एक अभिशाप बना हुआ है सरक्षण पूरा नही हो सका है, वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करे ।

सभापति जी, हडताल की परिस्थिति क्यो पैदा होती है ? जो नीचे के अधिकारी, काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उन का उपर के अधिकारियों से सामंजस्य का वातावरण पैदा

नहीं होता है। अगर उच्च अधिकारीगण नीचे के काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों से समय समय पर समन्वय स्थापित करते रहें और एक दूसरे की समस्या को समझते रहें तो कभी हड़ताल की नौबत ही न आये।

रेलवे के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जो समस्तीपुर से लखनऊ तक जोड़ने के लिये बाराबंकी तक की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का काम है उस की गति को बढ़ाया जाय ताकि निर्धारित समय के अन्दर वह काम अवश्य पूरा हो जाय। बांसगांव तहसील का मेरे क्षेत्र का जो संसदीय क्षेत्र का हिस्सा है वहां से लाखों की तादाद में लोक विदेशों में अपनी रोजी कमाने के लिये गए हुए हैं क्योंकि कि न वहां रेलवे लाइन है और न कोई उद्योगधंधा है। माननीय त्रिपाठी जी उस अंचल से पूरी तरह परिचित हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि वह इस तरफ जरूर ध्यान देंगे। सहजनवा से दोहरीघाट तक रेलवे लाइन जोड़ देने से बनारस से इलाहाबाद तक जाने की दूरी कम हो जायगी और जो लोग बाहर गए हुए हैं वह अपनी रोजी रोटी कमा सकेंगे।

रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारीगण में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोई भी अधिकारी नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि क्लास 1 की पोस्ट्स पर शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को रखा जाय और उन को यह जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाय कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जहां जहां रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हो रहा है वहां पूरा करने का वह काम करें। अन्यथा उच्च अधिकारी लोग जो एयर कंडीशन्ड कमरों में बैठते हैं वह इन लोगों की समस्याओं को नहीं समझ सकते। परिणामस्वरूप हमारी इच्छाओं की पूर्ति नहीं हो पायेगी और कांग्रेस जिन्दा नहीं रह पायेगी। इस दिशा में मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी ध्यान दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I was in Bangalore when I got the news that the respected Pandit Kamlapati Tripathi had been assigned the job of the Railway Ministry. I did not hesitate even for a moment to send a message assuring him of my full support and the support of the Association of railway employees to which I belong. I requested him to consider with the utmost sympathy the cases of those who had participated in the strike.

During his budget speech, the hon. minister has very kindly made a bold and firm announcement condoning the break in service of all employees who participated in the strike. I must congratulate him and request him to show generosity to the dismissed employees and see that they are immediately taken back on the job. In reply to a question on 18th February 1975, the hon. minister said:

> "Considerable progress has been made in regard to taking back to service of permanent and temporary employees earlier dismissed/removed or whose services were terminated. Out of about 16,700 permanent/temporary employees, presently there are only about 2.900 who remain either dismissed/removed or terminated."

It means regular employees numbering about 2900 are still to be taken back. About the so-salled casual labour, even though they have been serving the railways since the last 6, 7 or 8 years, because the decasulisation scheme was not applied, they were still treated as casual labour. In regard to casual labour the minister said, out of about 21,600 discharged, about 12,470 have been re-engaged. This means practically 50 per cent have been re-engaged and nearly 11.000 so-called casual labour are still rotting on the streets. That is why I request the minister to consider all these cases. Let him forget what happened during the strike. During the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

strike, we strike and strike hard. In 1968, after the strike, the Prime Minister took a decision to condone and granted general arnesty that all should be taken back. I hope the hon. Railway Minister will also do the same thing.

According to the minister's statement, so far, a total number of 1,111 railway employees were convicted. On scrutiny of the charges for which they were convicted, all except 55 have been taken back to duty. These 55 were convicted for serious charges as indicated in the statement. So, it means serious charges are against only 55 employees. There are at present 1,083 employees, according to the statement, against whom cases are pending in courts involving violence and sabotage. I appeal to the hon. Railway Minister in all seriousness and earnestness and with all humility to take a lenient view. Once the dismissed employees are back in service, a good atmosphere will be created. After all, the Railway has to run with the help of the employees also in addition to the members of the Railway Board. So, the hon. minister should show leniency and take back all the employees.

Railway employees are industrial employees and are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. I request Kamalapathi Tripathiji to kindly fight the case of railway employees for bonus. It is a tragedy that a person manuafactures bread in the Modern Bakeries gets bonus because it is a public undertaking and a person who manufactures locomotives at Chittaranjan or Varanasi does not get it because it is a departmental undertaking. This is a peculiar logic which does not go down the threat of the railway employees.

I want to know what further steps are being proposed by the Railway Ministry to advise the Finance Ministry for finalisation of collaboration agreement in view of the promises made to the people for early execution of the Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta. I also want to know whether it is a fact that foreign collaboration by contrartor's firm has actually reduced much the foreign exchange involvement from the orignal plan. I want a reply to this because the people of Calcutta really want this railways. Though it could be done and money has been spent, we want a definite assurance to this effect.

14 hrs.

Lastly, I want to pay homage, *shrddhanjali* to the late Shri L. N. Mishra, who is no more with us. He had made certain promises. I hope those solemn promises will be implemented in letter and in spirit by his successor, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, for whom I have great respect.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I place on record my deep gratitude to our Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, for having given us this opportunity. If in the moment excitement I have said anything which has hurt the Minister, whom I love very much, I tender my unconditional apologies. Let it go on record.

Since the time is limited and as I would not like to deprive my other friend of their opportunity to say something, I will confine my remarks to only one point, so that it is brought to the generous sympathetic attitude, for which Shri Kamlapathi—Tripathi is known.

I will say in passing that the allotment made for the development of railways in the Fifth Plan is a very negligible amount, almost a drop in the ocean. Through the august forum of this Parliament I would like to urge on the Planning Commission that there should be increased allotment for this priority sector of railways. There can be curtailment in other spheres, but there should be increased allotment for the railways because this is virtually the nerve centre of our country.

In this connection, I may bring to your notice that though for almost one decade there has been a request for the construction of a railway line, for the Fifth Plan the Planning Commission has provided hardly 6 per cent of its total allocation of Rs. 1400 crores, namely, Rs. 86 crores in respect of new lines. This is absolutely in sufficient to construct even one reasonable and decent railway line.

I would not like to add more to what has been said already by Shri Shankerrao Savant, in regard to the demand for the west coast railway line. Between lines running parallel to the national highways and lines running radial, to the national highways, I would prefer radial lines because radial lines will prove to be more productive. In regard to parallel lines, though they may not turn out to be counter-productive, they amount to duplication of effort. On the west coast there is already a road taking shape. So, the radial line from Hubli to Karwar, extending over 120 km, would be a vital artery for the development of our hilly, remote, forest and backward areas There are four points which I want to mention in this connection.

According to the statistics given the cost of hauling one ton of material by railway line over a distance of one km. costs hardly 5.89 np. I am not saying we should go in on the basis of passenger comfort, but since production is of paramount importance to our country, we have to produce more. If we have to produce more and export more, we have to transport goods In my area there are nearly about 100 to 200 trucks today carrying iron ore between Hubli and Karwar, one of the minor ports, being developed as an all-weather port, from Hubli to Belakeri, one of the minor ports and from Hubli to Tadri. There are about 200 trucks daily plying over a distance of 120 km. or so. Each trip, including the vacant journey, empty trucks running from the ports to the railway junction at Hubli costs, for 10 tonnes, Rs. 400. Out of Rs. 400, it works out per tonne, per km., approximately 40 np. I hope, the Railway Minister will ponder over the comparative advantage of taking a tonne of material over a kilometre at a cost of 5.86 np and taking a tonne of material over a kilometre at a cost of 40 np. These are comparative figures.

What about diesel cost? Out of 40 np. per tonne per km 25 np. are spent on diesel Where does this money go? It goes to Arab countries. We have to import it at a fabulous cost, this importation of diesel into this country, making it available on this priority need of exports. If we have to conserve all these savings, virtually about 400 per cent saving will be there in respect of transportation.

Not only that It will open up the hilly districts. It will develop the minor ports into major ports. We can increase our export potential. Our potential for export of iron ore as well as manganese is virtually unlimited. Arabs have got only eight years' store of oil. They are not going to conserve it to that extent We are going to conserve our iron ore which will last us not less than 500 years. This is the only point that I wanted to make.

There has been a techno-economic feasibility survey. But, it has been dragging its feet. At the time when I am making this demand, I would say that the Railways not being a business concern but a utility concern, will have to see it not on the basis of balance-sheet. They have to open up these areas. If they do not do it, they will fail in their duty.

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : (बहराइच) : सभापति जी, इस वर्ष का रेल बजट करों से मुक्त, व्यावहारिक और वास्तविकता के ऊपर आधारित है। इस की व्यापक सराहना, समर्थन और स्वागत देश मे और इस सदन मे हुआ है। इस के लिये रेल मन्त्रालय बधाई क और प्रशंसा का पात्र है।

[श्री वी० आर० शक्ल]

इस समय रेलवे बोर्ड के विघटन के सम्बन्ध मे बातें दोनो सदनो मे कही गई हैं और बहुत कुछ टीका टिप्पणी इस की हर साल होती रही है। इस कोई शक नही है कि बोर्ड मे बहुत सी खामिया है लेकिन मैं उन थोडे से सदस्यो मे से शायद हू जो कि यह मुनासिब समझते है कि बोर्ड का स्थायित्व रहना चाहिए। वैगन इडस्ट्री को ले लीजिए। चितरजन मे जो डिजल लोको मा टव म परिवर्तन कर के सुधार कर के नये इजिन बनाए गए है, इन के लिए हमारे देश के रेलवे इजीनियर और टैक्नोलाजिस्ट्स प्रशसा के पात्र है।

बोर्ड की खामी किस दिशा मे है वह मैं बताना चाहता हू। इन की खामी यह है कि बडे आदमियो के लिए मेल ट्रेनो मे फस्ट क्लास और वातानुकूलित डिब्बा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है लेकिन जो साधारण यात्री है, जो यहा की आम जनता है और जिन कक्षा म और जिन वर्गो मे वे चलता है, द्वितीय दर्जे के डिब्बा पर इनका उन पर ध्यान नही जाता है। गाडिया टाइम पर नही चलती है सफाई का कोई इतजाम नही है, खाने पीने की कोई सुव्यवस्था नही है, इसी लिये बहुमत से इस बोर्ड की भर्त्सना की जाती है। इस के लिय मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मन्त्री महादय जो तीन की सख्या मे इस मन्त्रालय म हैं और इन के अलावा जो सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ है वे उपेक्षित क्षत्रो की ट्रेनो मे समय समय पर दौरा करे और उनको डिब्बो को देखना चाहिए, केन्टीन मे जा कर चाय पीनी चाहिए और रेस्टोरा मे जा कर खाना खाना चाहिए।

ब्राच लाइनो पर फर्स्ट क्लास के जो कम्पार्टमेंट हैं इन मे अग्रजो के जमाने के कमोड लगे हुए है, कदमचे नही है। 27 साल गुजर गए हैं कमोड्ज पर कभी पालिश नही किया गया है, उनकी धुलाई नही होती है। इस ओर आप ध्यान दे।

जरवल रोड स्टेशन नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर एक स्टेशन है। वहा पर वन अप और टू डाउन अवध तिरहुत मेल रुकनी चाहिये। कुरैशी साहब तथा दूसरे जो भी मन्त्री रहे हैं उन्होंने मेरी इस मांग की उपेक्षा की है। ट्रेनें जो लेट होती है वे पथराव तथा चेन पुलिग के कारण होती है इस मे कोई सन्देह नही है लेकिन पार्लियामेट का मैम्बर जो पाच सात लाख को रिप्रिजेट करता है उसकी बात पर गौर नही किया जाता है। मन्त्री महोदय अपनी आंख, कान, दिमाग बन्द करके जो डिपार्टमेटल रिपोर्ट होती है उसको ओके कर देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहा पर मेल ट्रेन रुके। अगर मेरे इस सझाव के पक्ष मे वह नही है तो कम से कम आप मुझे मौका दें कि मैं उनको अन्य ढग से, उनके चैम्बर मे जाकर इसके बारे मे बता सक। हमारी माग को ऐसे ही वह ठुकरा न दिया करे। जब सही बात की जाती है और उसको माना नही जाता है, लेकिन जो पथराव होत हैं, चेन पुलिग लाग करत हैं वहा आप फौरन झक जाते है।

जो ट्रेने रात मे चलती है पैसेजर बहराइच से लखनऊ और बहराइच से गोरखपुर उन मे सैकिड क्लास मे स्लीपर कोचिज आपको लगाना चाहिये। इससे रेलवे की आमदनी बढेगी और रात मे यात्रा करने वाले जो यात्री है उनको सुविधा होगी। इस मे रेलवे का कोई खास पैसा नही लगेगा। इसलिए यह काम हो जाना चाहिए।

रेल मन्त्री ने अपने भाषण मे कहा है कि नई लाइने बिछाने के मामले मे गेज, परिवर्तन के मामले मे, आर्थिक पिछडपन का अब विशेष ध्यान रखा जायेगा। बहराइच जिला एक पिछडा हुआ जिला है। वहा रेलवे के सम्यक् साधन उपलब्ध नही है। तराई का क्षेत्र वहा ऐसा ऐसा भी है जहा से निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन 35–40 मील की दूरी पर है। मेरा निवेदन है कि गोरखपुर-तुलसीपुर जो लूप लाइन है इसको एक्सटेंड किया जाय सिरसिचा भिनगा तक या जरवल रोड से बहराइच सीधी लाइन बाया बहराइच सिरसा भिनगा तक उत्तर दक्षिण रेलवे लाइन पर ले जाई जाए।

हमने समाजवादी व्यवस्था और सह-अस्तित्व की पालिसी को अपनाया है। सोशलिज्म हमारी फिलासफी है जिस के माने हमने यह लगाए है कि तीसरे दर्जे को एबालिश कर दिया जाय और उसके स्थान पर दूसरा दर्जा उसका नाम कर दिया जाए और ऐसा हमने कर भी दिया है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि सुविधाएं इस दर्जे के यात्रियों को कुछ भी नहीं दी गई हैं। सुविधायें पहले के मुकाबले में और भी ज्यादा बदतर हैं। सहअस्तित्व के माने यह नहीं है कि फर्स्ट क्लास के अच्छे कम्पार्टमेंट हों क्योंकि वहां अच्छे चलने वाले यात्री होते हैं और सैकिंड क्लास के कम्पार्टमेंट्स में लाइट तक की कोई व्यवस्था न हो। भोजन जो मिलता है उस में पानी ही पानी मिलता है, न सब्जी ठिकाने की होती है और न रोटी। आप चाहें तो कैटिन चार्जिज बढ़ा दें लेकिन खाना तो अच्छा दें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस पर आप ध्यान देंगे। मुझे विश्वास तो अधिक नहीं जमता क्योंकि आपके कारनामे ऐसे नहीं रहे जिससे आप से कोई आशा की जा सके लेकिन इसके सिवाय और कोई विकल्प भी नहीं है कि बार-बार आप से निवेदन करते जाएं।

एक अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने नंगल तलवाड़ा लाइन का 22 दिसम्बर को उद्घाटन किया था जो हिमाचल प्रदेश में है तब उन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया था कि चार साल की अवधि में इसको पूरा कर दिया जाएगा मैं समझता हूं कि उनके द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासन का आप पालन करेंगे और इस अवधि के अन्दर इस योजना को पूरा कर देंगे।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I would like to invite the attention of the hon. new Railway Minister..Sir, he seems to be in a serious conversation with his colleague and is not listening....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You forget about that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I am very much concerned about this matter. I was saying that I wanted to draw the attention of the new Railway Minister, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi to a long-pending popular demand of the people of Gujarat. It is regarding the Construction of one broad gauge railway link, namely, the Bhavnagar-Tarapur railway line.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): A very important line.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This line was proposed by the State Government and it is supported by almost all the cities of Gujarat. The Chambers of Commerce of various cities like Baroda, Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach, Rajkot, Surendranagar and many other cities have supported and demanded the construction of this Bhavnagar-Tarapur broad gauge line. Many other social organizations also have supported this demand. It connects the westernmost part of the country to the rest of India on the broad gauge structure.

Now, the State Government gave top priority to this line. Not only that the State Government has assured to make good all the deficit if at all it occurs at the sixth year. According to your criteria it should fetch a return of the order of 6.75 per cent. Now the assessment or the survey assessment says that at the end of the sixth year, it will give a return of 5.98 per cent. The difference is very small and the State Government has assured you to make good all the deficit, not alone the deficit but the difference in the return.

Further, you are aware of the drought situation prevailing in Gujarat. Gujarat this time has been severely hit by drought conditions and the State Government has offered costly land to start the earth work for this railway line. But, somehow or the other, the proposition is not included this year in the Budget. Therefore, I demand that when this is the

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

popular demand of the people of Gujarat, when the Government has given top priority to this line, when various Chambers of Commerce and other organizations have demanded the construction of this Bhavnagar-Tarapur line and when there is this severe drought, the railways must come forward and start the earth work without any delay. This is the point I wanted to make.

Now, regarding the suspended trains, I was happy to hear that the hon Railway Minister, Shri Tripathi, in his budget speech has said that the suspended trains will restart from the 1st March, 1975. In my Bhavnagar Division nearly 35—38 trains have been suspended. But in spite of the hon. Minister's speech not a single train has been restored. I inquired about the coal situation in the Division and from reliable sources I came to know that the position is this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry to interrupt you. We have hardly ten minutes more and there are a number of members speakers more who want to speak.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What I wanted to say is that the Railway Minister has been misled by the Railway Board that they would be able to restart all the suspended trains gradually...

PROF .NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): They are not misleading.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But the Railways should give us a time-bound programme. These are the trains suspended for the past 1½ years. Give us a time-bound programme that in each Division you will restart the suspended train according to that time-schedule. My last point is this. One employee of Bhavnagar division M. M. Pratap is working at Bhavnagar Para-control room. He is considered a loyal employee. He did not join the strike. After the strike was over or during the strike he demanded that he should be given payment of salary. He says that when for about 600 persons the paysheet is prepared why should there be difficulty about 6 persons in the control room. This was the only crime which he committed. Generally individual cases are not brought before the House. But I wanted to bring this case so that the Minister may consider these points and do the needful.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI *BUTA SINGH*): Kindly send particulars to me.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I have already sent them. With these words I close.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): Sir, I rise to say a few words about the Railway Budget. My object in doing so is to present a few suggestions which will further enhance the usefulness of the Railways to the people. All of us in the House are very happy that this year's budget is a cheerful one and I am sure that the Hon. Minister is fully justified when he said that the end of the tunnel is in sight. However, in other spheres of Governmental activity like industry and agriculture, similar pronouncements in the past have been falsified by subsequent events and it is my earnest hope that such will not be the fate of hon. Minister's present optimism which I hope will be fully justified. Why I say this is because the previous budgetary figures have had to be changed when the actual income and expenditure had to be calculated. In 1973-74 instead of a budgeted surplus of Rs. 24 crores there was a deficit of Rs. 115 crores. In 1974-75 the deficit was originally placed at Rs. 52.79 crores. It has proved to be more than that. It is said that departmental economies will reduce this deficit by Rs. 50 crores. We wish the hon. Minister well in this laudable effort. In the current budget there is an optimistic target for traffic of 210 million tonnes, giving an yield of Rs 1631.86 crores of which the share of freight is Rs. 1045.50 crores against about Rs. 900 crores for the current

year. This estimate has been made in the face of the fact that there has taken place a sizeable fall in departmental traffic. The Railways have also lagged behind in the development of heavier trailing loads and in the carriage of other bulk freights. The hon. Minister has also said that there has taken place a reduction in passenger traffic except in the suburban sector. I am mentioning these facts only to show that there is a likelihood of a continuance of certain adverse factors and that therefore it is necessary to be very vigilant in the matter of expenditure instead of being lulled into a feeling of comfort because there is a slight budgeted surplus.

How has this surplus arisen? It has arisen mainly by imposing certain standard rates for iron ore and for foodstuffs. I have no comment to make on the charge now levied for the transport of iron ore and other ore. I would, however, like to say that the increase in the freight rates for the transport of foodgrain cannot be justified away on the ground that it will make only a small addition to the cost of food which can be absorbed in the existing price It is the experience of many of us that such increases are not generally absorbed in the manner suggested. On the contrary, the trade has taken every opportunity created by such increases in cost to put up prices to a level which is slightly higher than the increase in freight.

Unless, therefore, such increases are absolutely necessary, they should not be imposed on so essential a commodity as food, the price of which is already unbelievably high in the open market. I leave out of account the possible repercussions on the dearness and other allowances arising therefrom.

It is no answer to say that these measures have enabled the Government to show a slight surplus of income over expenditure. Any student of economics and public finance knows that a surplus budget is not a good budget. It means that the State is taking from the people more than what is absolutely required. On the contrary, a small deficit in the budget always makes for economy in expenditure and vigilance in control. It is for serious consideration, therefore, whether this surplus brought about by increasing the freight rate on food is worthwhile, however small it may be considering its economic and political repercussions.

It has also been said that the main reason for the reduced income of the Railway during the current year is the failure of the infrastructure to meet the demands of industry and trade as for instance, insufficiency of coal and power. I hope and trust that the optimism of the hon. Minister on these two points will be justified May I however point out two things? The first is that while the prospect in the rest of the country may be cheerful, the conditions in the South, especially in Tamil Nadu, are anything but encouraging. Both water supply and power are certain to present serious problems in that area, and are most likely to upset some of the calculations. Secondly, may I also point out that one of the aspects of infrastructure which has caused an upset in the current year's budgetary calculations was the shortage of wagons. An unkind critic may perhaps point out that it is rather strange that the Railways should blame the shortfall on causes one of which is of their own making.

It naturally leads one to the question of the capital plan for the railways. The hon. Minister has himself confused that because of the recession in the engineering industry, the Railway Plan may have to be cut. He has specially made mention of the fact that there may not be enough money to buy wagons. For the second year of the Fifth Plan, the Railways have got an allocation which is Rs. 40 crores lower than the original allocation for the current year. Of the Rs. 328 crores allotted for plan development, Rs.

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

10 crores is allotted to metropolitan transport projects which are outside the railway plan, Rs. 10 crores to State Transport Undertakings and Rs. 120 crores to the Depreciation Reserve Fund. This means only Rs. 182.50 crores will be available on capital account and in the words of the Railway Minister himself; "In the background of an appreciable increase in material prices and wage rates, the physical content of the development plan will naturally be compressed."

Sir, I do not think that political considerations should prevail in the allocation of funds for capital development on Railways. Apart from depreciation fund, I see no justification for the other two items of expenditure which have the admitted effect of curtailing so important an expense as the building and buying of wagons. And this in spite of the fact that the experience of the immediate past is to the effect that one of the causes of inadequate capacity utilisation in industry was the insufficiency of wagon supply. It is impossible to justify the failure to step up this.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But, there are a number of speakers to speak, from the Opposition as well as from the Congress. How can I deprive them of from speaking?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I am rushing through. It is impossible to justify the failure to step up this side of capital development more than any other. I earnestly request that the national plan should be so revised as to learn a lesson from the past and go all out for wagon supply. And one word about passenger traffic. I am sure it has occurred to the hon. Minister and his very able advisers that one of the reasons for a reduction in traffic is the high rates charged. As in the case of income-tax, so also in the case of travel, a stage is reached when there is an inhibition which operates to reduce the income. The rates were put up as an expedient to overcome the deficit caused by the strike. But apparently it has come to stay. In this context one may be pardoned for being skeptical about the budgetary estimates from increased passenger traffic.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to present a few requirements in my own home State....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that would be better for you.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I should like to present a few requirements in my own home State, i.e., Andhra Pradesh and that in South Central Railway. Hyederabad-Delhi Express which now takes 2 nights and a day should run faster. My suggestion is that the train may start at about 6.00 P.M. and reach the destination before 10.00 O'clock the next night. As I have noticed while travelling in the train more than once, there is a running time of about five hours to the train, for the train reaches many stations ahead of time and stops for longer duration to cope up with the time. With that time and the speeding up of a few more hours, say two to three, I am sure the train could run faster and avoid the second night in the journey. I know the railway high-ups will explain that so many railway zones are concerned with this train and it will not be possible to adjust the timings. My only reply to them is, 'where there is a will, there is a way'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So if there is a will, you can also stop.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Each railway zone thinks it is a separate government by itself. The Railway Board should co-ordinate and see that all the timings are adjusted.

Then the Hyderabad-Howrah Express and Hyderabad-Madras Express are only express trains in name for perhaps they are the slowest express trains in the entire country. I have

been pleading several times that they should be dieselised and speeded up. Not much has been done in this direction.

I am happy that the South-Central Railway has introduced a new train recently, *viz.*, the Godavari Express. This train runs between Waltair and Hyderabad. This is a convenient train for the public, but if this train could run faster, say, as fast as the Krishna Express or the Golkonda Express, it would serve the public better. When the Krishna Express which runs between Vijayawada and Hyderabad could be dieselised, this train running a longer distance could also be dieselised as early as possible. I suggest that the Godavari Express leaving Waltair should reach Secunderabad by about 6 A.M. the next morning. Though it is scheduled to reach Secunderabad by about 8.30 in the morning, it is invariably late at least by an hour. There is no air travel facility between Hyderabad and Vizag. So if this train could reach Secunderabad by about 6 A.M., it is possible to travel to Delhi or Bombay by the morning plane from Begumpet. This is possible perhaps by reducing a few halts for the train between Vijayawada and Hyderabad. If the same number of halts as for the Krishna Express and Golkonda Express are maintained for this train also, it will serve the purpose. Since the Howrah-Hyderabad Express precedes this train, the passengers travelling from those halts as at present by the Godavari Express between Vijayawada and Hyderabad could be cleared by the long-distance train. The present first-class accommodation in this train is not adequate.

There is a peculiar system here that for whatever suggestions we make, long replies are sent to the members who take part in the debate and invariably the Ministry will be regretting to say that they were not able to accept our suggestions. It is no exaggeration to say that I have received last month a similar letter from the Deputy Minister of Railways in regard to the suggestions I made in the last year's budget discussion. May I tell the Ministry that in these days of scarcity of paper, apart from its cost, they may not exercise this unnecessary courtesy of politely telling the member that his suggestions are not accepted? It is enough if they put into action at least a few of the useful suggestions made by us and that as quickly as possible.

Let me conclude by saying that my object in bringing these points to the notice of the Government is only to sound a note of caution while being fully conscious of the salutary aspects of the Budget.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I make a brief submission? There are a few members on our side as also some members on the other side wishing to speak. I consulted the leaders of the CPI, Jan Sangh and CP(M) and also our Minister. They have all kindly agreed that the Minister might reply on Monday. So today the rest of the time may also be given to hon. members who are here.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I was told that I would have to reply to the debate at 2.30 P.M. Now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs orders me to reply on Monday. That order has to be carried out.

MR CHAIRMAN: He has been extraordinarily receptive to the wishes of hon. members to have more time for members to participate in the debate on this very important subject

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं यह नहीं मानता कि

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

वह बिना कर का बजट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट आने वाले चुनाव को देखते हुये बनाया गया है। मैं मानता हूं कि इस बजट में यात्रा-किराया नहीं बढाया गया है, लेकिन गरीब लोग जो अनाज और दाल खाते है, उन पर मंत्री महोदय ने टैक्स लगा दिया है। सरकार उन लोगों पर सीधे रूप मे टैक्स नही लगाना चाहती, है, बल्कि यह घुमा-फिराकर उनसे टैक्स वसूल करना चाहती है।

अनेक रेल मंत्रियों ने अपने बजट भाषणों में नाना प्रकार की बातें समय समय पर कही है। एक रेल मंत्री जाते है और दूसरे आते है। लेकिन उनके द्वारा जो आश्वासन दिये जाते है, उनको नही पूरा किया जाता है।

आज सभी रेलों मे असमानता है। सभी रेलो मे समानता आये, इस प्रकार का प्रयास दिलचस्पी के साथ और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से नही किया जाता है। सारे देश का दौरा करने से मालूम होता है कि सभी रेलवे मे असमानता दिखाई देती है।

जहा तक हडताल का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें रेलवे को काफी घाटा हुआ है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या वह हडताल टाली नही जा सकती थी। वास्तव मे सरकार ने यूनियनों से बात करने से पहले ही हड़ताल को कुचलने के लिये योजना बना ली थी, और सब जोनो और डिवीजनो को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा मे पैसा दे कर ये आदेश दिये थे कि इस बे आन्दोलन को कुचले, जो कर्मचारी अधिक सक्रिय है, उन पर निगाह रखे, उन पर अत्याचार करे और उनको दबाये। सरकार ने करोडो रुपये खर्च करके इस आन्दोलन को दबाने का प्रयास किया। अगर सरकार चाहती, तो यह हड़ताल नही हो सकती थी।

इस हड़ताल का मूल कारण सरकार की जिद और हठधर्मी था।

आज रेलों मे यात्रियों को खाने-पीने की घटिया किस्म की चीजें मिलती हैं। कैन्टीन के ठेके देने की सरकार की जो पालिसी है, उसमे काफी त्रुटियां है। सरकार ने यह योजना बनाई थी कि छः साल में लाइसेंस रीन्यू किया जायेगा; जिसका काम अच्छा होगा, उसको लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा, वर्ना किसी दूसरे को दिया जायेगा। क्या उस नीति का ठीक प्रकार से पालन हो रहा है। क्या आज भी कैन्टीन की एलाटमेंट मे लाखों रुपये की रिश्वत नही ली जाती है। मैने पिछली बार इस सदन मे एक प्रश्न मे कहा था कि माननीय श्री ललित नारायण ने कुछ कैन्टीन-मालिको के संगठनो से साठ लाख रुपये लिये है उनके लाइसेंस रिन्यू करने के लिये। लेकिन आज तक मुझे जवाब नही मिला है। मेरा आरोप जहा का तहा है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण मे जिक्र किया है कि हम हरिजनो की को-आपरेटिव सोसायटियों को कैन्टीन की एलाटमेंट करेंगे। लेकिन मुझे इसमे सन्देह दिखायी देता है। बम्बई के कैन्टीनो के मालिको ने यहा चक्कर काटना शुरू कर दिया है। वे लोग रेलवे बोर्ड और रेल मंत्रालय को खुश करके अपना काम कराना चाहते हैं। मैने अनेक कैन्टीनो की शिकायतें की है, लेकिन मुझे पता नही कि उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है या नही। मै कहना चाहता हू कि इसमे मूलभूत सुधार होना चाहिये। मोनोपली किसी एक व्यक्ति की नही होनी चाहिये। आपने कोई सीमा बनाई है कि एक व्यक्ति को कितनी कैन्टीनें देंगे, कितनी ट्राली देंगे, कितने प्लेटफार्मों पर वह काम करेगा? कोई ऐसी सीमा आज नही है। आज उसकी मोनोपली है। आप इस बात

पर विचार कीजिये और मोनोपली को समाप्त कीजिये। एक व्यक्ति बम्बई में रहता है और उज्जैन मे आकर काम करता है कैन्टीन का। सारे रेलवे में फैला हुआ है। यह कोई तरीका है? आपका नियम बना हुआ है कि उसी व्यक्ति को कैन्टीन दी जायेगी जो कैन्टीन स्वय चलाता है। लेकिन बहुत बडे पैमाने पर कैन्टीन ऐसे बहुत से लोगों को दी हुई है जो पाच पाच दस दस हजार रुपये लेते है और घर बैठे रहते हैं, कैन्टीन उनके नाम पर कोई और चलाता है। इस स्थिति मे परिवर्तन किया जाय।

यात्री गाडियो के अन्दर स्त्रियो को अधिक सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये। आज उनमे न पखे होते है, न पानी होता है, न बिजली होती है। ऐसी अनेको गाडिया आज देश के अन्दर चल रही हैं। मै तो अपने यहा के अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हू, मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र मुरैना मे एक नैरो गेज गाडी चलती है, उस की हालत इतनी खराब है कि न उसमे पानी होता है, न बिजली होती है न उसमे जजीर होती है खीचने की, न उसकी सफाई होती है। सीटे टूटी हुई हैं। सीटो की सफाई नहीं होती है और आश्चर्य की बात है कि 50 साल पुरानी गाडिया चल रही है। उनमे भी कभी कोई खर्चा नही किया गया है। बीच मे कुछ डिब्बो के रिपेयर करने की बात आई और उसमे कुछ अफसर इनाम ले गये। रिपेयर वगैरह कुछ नही हुआ। लेकिन जिस व्यक्ति ने शिकायत की उसको नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यात्रियो को अधिक से अधिक सहूलियत दी जाय। शुक्ला जी ने कहा कि कुछ डिब्बे फर्स्ट क्लास के अग्रेजो के समय के बने हुए हैं, बहुत पुराने हैं और वह अभी तक वैसे ही चल रहे है। उनकी पुताई तक नही हुई न उनमे कोई सुधार किया गया।

आपने कहा कि थर्ड क्लास को सेकेण्ड क्लास कर दिया गया है। लेकिन वह नाम मात्र को उसे सेकेण्ड क्लास किया है, सहूलियत उसमे सेकेड क्लास की कोई भी नही है। केवल नाम बदलने के सिवाय और कोई काम उसमे नही किया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि आप उसमे सहूलियत भी और दीजिये।

आप पैसे की बचत की बात करते है। कर्मचारियो की ऐसी बहुत सी कैटेगरीज हैं जिनका जिक्र पे कमीशन ने नही किया है पिछले सप्ताह एक प्रश्न के उत्तर मे मुझे बताया गया कि क्लास टू और क्लास वन के बहुत से अफसरो की पदोन्नति और वेतन-वृद्धि की गई। लाखो करोडो रुपया उसमे देना पडेगा। लेकिन पे कमीशन के अनुसार निम्न स्तर के बारे मे कर्मचारी ऐसे है कि जिनकी कोई वेतन वृद्धि या पदोन्नति नही की गई है।

मैने पिछली बार अपना एक बिल यहा पेश किया था कैजुअल लेबर के बारे मे और उसमे मैंने उल्लेख किया था कि कैजुअल लेबर साढे चार लाख रेलवे मे है पटरियो पर काम करने वाले। बहुत सारी छानबीन करने के बाद आपने इस बात की घोषणा की कि हमने 72 हजार लोगो को स्थायी कर दिया यह कोई सन्तोष करने की बात है? हमे इस पर सन्ताप नही है। आज भी बहुत बडी सख्या मे ऐसे लोग है जो कैजुअल लेबर के रूप मे काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान दे।

आज आपके माल की काफी चोरी होती है। उसका जो क्लेम होता है उसका भुगतान किस प्रकार से किया जाता है इसके बारे मे मैंने कई बार कहा है कि आप जो केस लडते हैं आपके वकील कमजोर होते हैं, रेलवे के वकील खरीदे जाते हैं बडे पैमाने पर, मैंने उसका उदाहरण भी दिया है। इसलिये आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये कि आपके वकील

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

खरीदे न जायें। उनके खरीदे जाने से लाखों करोड़ों की हानि हो रही है। रेलवे अपना केस अच्छी तरह से लड़े, हिम्मत के साथ लड़। वकीलों के उनके साथ मिल जाने से रेलवे अपना केस हारती है . . .

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : वकीलों की खरीदा नहीं जाता है। यह आप वकील जाति पर आक्षेप मत लगाइये। वकील कभी खरीदा नहीं जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूं अगर सभापति महोदय मुझे टाइम दें।

दूसरी बात मैं टी०टी० ईज के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। टी० टी० ईज क भी रनिंग स्टाफ मे लिया जाय। जब कि गाड़ी में चलने वाले दूसरे सभी कर्मचारियों को अपने रनिंग स्टाफ मे लिया है तो इनके साथ यह भ भाव क्यो है, यह मेरी समझ में नही आता है।

वर्दी के बारे मे स्थिति यह है कि उसमे कोई समानता नही होती है। हर एक रेलवे की अलग अलग रंग की बरदी होती है। फिर आपके पास दो चार नाप होते हैं उसी हिसाब से आप वर्दी सिलवाते हैं जो सभी को फिट नही होती। उन्हें फिर से उ। रिपेयर करा के अपने नाप का कराना पड़ता है। उसको भी ठीक किया जाना चाहिये।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि रेलवे के अन्दर आपने काफी यूनियनों को मान्यता दी है। आरक्षीय रेलवे मजदूर संघ नाम की एक यूनियन है जिसकी सदस्य-संख्या 5 लाख है। उसको आप मान्यता नहीं देते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि उसे भी आप मान्यता दीजिये। यह मान्यता न देने के कारण बहुत झगड़े रेलवे में होते हैं। इसलिये कोई पालिसी इसके मुताल्लिक बनाई जाये। आप कहते हैं कि हम एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन चाहते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि एक यूनियन बनी हुई है समन्वय समिति के नाम से जिसमें 110 यूनियनें हैं, उसे मान्यता दीजिये।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर आप ठीक ढंग से सोचें।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Charman, Sir, I rise to support the *Railway Budget* which was introduced on 20th February by Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, the Hon'ble Railway Minister.

At the outset, I heartily congratulate the Railway Minister for not increasing the passenger fares and for his announcement of condonation to the break in service of the Railway employees who had participated in the strike but have not been charged with violence or sabotage incidents. I appreciate also his move to stabilise the Railways in the ensuing year.

The Hon'ble Prme Minister has inaugurated Nandikude-Bibinagar board gauge and conversion of Guntur-Macherla into B. G. line on 7-4-1974 at Bibinagar.

This project is to cost Rs. 22 crores as estimated two years back. It is only 150 K.M. Last year only 15 lakhs has been released and this year an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided. As per the assurance given by the late, Shri L. N. Mishraji, the Project ought to be completed within four years. At this rate of allocation of funds, leave alone the speedy construction of the Project, even the very beginning cannot be laid on sound *foundations. 22 crores as per estimates* is needed to complete this project within 4 years and with a more 15 and 50 lakhs for two consecutive years to start this project, one can easily visualise how difficult it would be to carry on further. Hon'ble Minister can understand the situation.

It is not out of place to mention that a sum of Rs. 6 crores surplus amount from H.E.H. the Nizam's Railway was merged with the Indian Union Railways and it was promised that this amount would be spent on the new lines in the erstwhile Hyderabad area. Bibinagar area which comes under the jurisdiction of erstwhile Hyderabad, where the project is underway, the H.E.H. surplus amount of 6 crores can be spent for this project outright. In that case, the balance amount may be spent from the Railway Budget. I understand that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the General Manager of the South Central Railway had also recommended the provision of Rs. 4 or 5 crores to be made in the current year's budget.

The electrification work of Vijayawada Gudur Section faces paucity of funds. So far 698.40 lakhs has been spent and this year 299 lakhs is being allotted, unless and until 8 crores is sanctioned the work will not see the light of the day.

I have a feeling that a step motherly attitude is being shown towards Andhra Pradesh. From the date of independence, till today, no new line has been started in this area. Only one line that is Nadikudi-Bibinagar has been sanctoned recently. Even for this line, sufficient amount is not being allotted. Work has not been started yet. From Delhi to Madras, there are Grand-Trunk Express, Janata and Jayanti-Janata upto Gudur are running whereas for Andhra Pradesh, not a single self respecting train steams off from the zonal headquarters towards Delhi. The Dakshin Express is not an exclusive train but it is a link Express for Hyderabad and Madras. The then Railway Ministers, were promising that the Rajdhani Expresses will be introduced from Delhi to every State Headquarters, but Rajdhani Expresses have been introduced to Calcutta and Bombay only till now. If "Rajdhani" trains are not introduced immediately, why not atleast a faster train that would take only a day and a night to reach Hyderabad from Delhi and vice versa be introduced in addition to the Dakshin Express. Dakshin Express takes 2 nights and a day which is very uncomfortable.

In South Central Railways, more than 3/4 trains are still run by steam, special preference also should be given to dieselisation and electrification.

The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad face an exodus of traffic. If a Unigauge electrified Circuit line is provided befween Hyderabad and Secunderabad connectng from Nampalli to Falaknuma to Kacheguda and Secunderabad, then this project will supplement the transport by road.

Instead of encouraging air-conditioned coaches, preference be given to sleepers. Passengers who travel from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. should automatically be provided berths.

Let us now project our attention tion the Railway Service Commission. For the last two years Railway Ministry has been assuring that it would constitute a Railway Service Commission at Secunderabad and all other Headquarters of the Zones. But I regret nothing has been done so far. The Ministry is requested to pay its attention in this regard and from the next financial year these Railway Commissions should come into existence.

The position of the catering is not up to the standard. Improvement is necessary. Now it is better than the past. Attention of the Minister is required to further improve it.

While increase in charges is a feature of many budget sessions as a routine, this Budget shows a change. I heartily congratulate the hon. Minister once more for not enhancing the rates. I hope the views expressed by me would receive active consideration.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): The hon. Minister has made a declaration in regard to the reinstatement of railway workers against whom there are no charges of sabotage or violence, but in Orissa in the Kurdah Division even today there is one V. K. R. Rao, and along with him 168 other workers who have not been taken back. There is absolutely no charge of violence or sabotage against them. So, why should they not be taken back? Not only that. Seven of them were under suspension, but the cases had to be withdrawn. But immediately after that another charge-sheet has been brought against them based upon past acts of omission and commission. This is totally illegal.

As far as the other workers are concerned, the only charge is that they were absconding. If at all that is a charge, then they were not on the spot and there is no question of their being involved in violence or sabotage. So, they should be taken back immediately. I think the Ministry should immediately send a note to the concerned officers there asking why those persons should not be taken back if no charges of violence or sabotage are pending against them.

For the Jakhapura-Banspani railway line, only Rs. 5 lakhs has been allotted this year. It is too small. Last year also it was only Rs. 5 lakhs. We demand that the work should be expedited. At the rate at which it is going on, it is doubtful whether even our grandchildren will be able to see the line. Therefore, I demand that a minimum of Rs 1 crore should be allotted for this year for this work

In 1934 and again in 1946 a railway line from Gopalpur to Bolangir via Aska and Bhanjanagar was contemplated. An expert committee went into it and submitted a report, but that has not yet been implemented There is absolutely no scent of it either in the Budget or in the Minister's speech.

14.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In Gopalpur a rare earth factory is already scheduled to come and processing work has already started. From Gopalpur upto Bolangir there was a line contemplated even during the British times in 1946. That report has been suppressed. Now in spite of repeated demands, it has not at all been brought to light and the minister is also remaining silent. Gopalpur is *also developing into a minor port.* Bolangir is an advisai area. Forest products are to be brought. To facilitate all this, it is necessary that this railway line should be takenup.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I welcome the railway budget for the year 1975-76, which is a very balanced one and best for the present time.

I know it has been stated by the minister yesterday in the Rajya Sabha that he is not going to abolish the Railway Board. But I must say that the Railway Board is the *Asli Malik* of the railways and it can do whatever it likes because the steering is in their hands without even caring for the ministers and the Government. I think the Board should be abolished now so that Railway Ministers could work freely and independently, without any hindrance, because the Board was constituted during the British days and has proved useless in the present set-up of our country

In the year 1971, in my maiden speech, I spoke on the Railway Budget requesting the then Railway Mininster, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya *for a* road over-bridge to be constructed at Jugsalai Bazar level-crossing at Jam*shedpur and also pleaded for* the underground railway line at Calcutta, along with other points that I made. But I regret that even the Calcutta underground railway work has begun, but nothing has been done in my constituency of Jamshedpur. The scheme is still lying in cold storage, though it has already been recom-

mended by the Railway authorities of the South Eastern Railway, Chakardharpur under whose area it falls. The bridge is very badly needed from the safety point of view and it is in public interest. I fail to understand the reasons and do not know how many years more it would take for the construction. The Railway Minister should take note of it and see that the construction work begins at the earliest from the railway safety fund allotted every year to the Bihar State which sometimes gets forfeited, because as you know, Sir, Bihar is most backward and financially very weak and could not even clear its overdrafts.

I would also urge the Railway Minister to construct a BG line connecting Rajgir and Bodh Gaya, which is hardly 40 miles in distance, because both are places of great ancient importance and are also places of pilgrimage. A lot of our countrymen and foreigners from abroad visit these places every year and are put to great inconvenience and hardship due to the non-existence of railway communications If the railway line passes through the village called Jaythian between Rajgir and Bodh Gaya, it would even be 10 miles less by the direct route. Also, there should be a railway line constructed between Ranchi-Hazaribagh-Koderma. It is a coal belt with a lot of Adivasis. It is a backward area in Chhotanagpur.

15 00 hrs.

Regarding the maintenance of passenger trains and coaches, especially on the branch lines, I would say that they are the worst and I have some personal knowledge and experience about them. While I was travelling from Bakhtyarpur to Patna last month in a local train and later between Rajgir and Bakhtyarpur I noticed that the conditions of the first class bogies was the worst I have ever seen. There were no cushions on the seats, upholstry torn out, windows broken, no lights etc. In such branch lines it would be better if the first class bogies are detached and second class bogies are attached instead, because hardly any first class passenger travels in these local trains on main lines. No one buys first class ticket. I have seen only police constables and class IV employees travelling, that also without tickets. TTEs are never seen in these trains, may be due to the fear of being beaten up by the ticketless travellers.

Cleanliness on the railway stations should be further improved and beggar and lepers should not be allowed to enter the platforms by the railway staff. Begging should be permanently stopped at railway stations throughout the country from the hygienic point of view, if not for other reasons.

Catering, which is very poor, should be improved. Even for this poor catering the charges at the railways stations and running trains are very high Now the behaviour of the railway catering staff towards the passengers in most cases is very rude. So, they should be given proper training. The railway board should pay attention to all these things and improve the facilities available to the passengers because this is their job and they are responsible for such things.

There is no security in the trains at night for passengers. There are no attendants available even on long route trains. No reservation chart is pasted on the bogies before the trains are placed on the platforms and so the *bona fide* passengers have to run from one end to another end of the train to find out the conductor or guard to find out their seats. This is happening even in big railway stations like Delhi. The porters at the stations harass the passengers and ask for exorbitant charges at the railway stations

Corruption is rampant all over, in the booking offices, goods sheds and railway offices. Reservation of seats is done only if Rs. 10 to 15 is paid to the booking clerk. Many unauthorised booking offices could be seen just opposite to the New Delhi Railway

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

station, about which sign boards are hung in almost every restaurant and hotel. There anybody can buy a railway ticket, or get reservation done at an overhead charge of 25 per cent at any time. Nobody lifts the telpehone receiver at the railway enquiry office or at the office of the station master.

For want of time, I will conclude by saying that I support the Railway Budget.

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : (गंगानगर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं । इसके बाद मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वर्तमान रेल मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसके लिए उन को तथा उनके मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने कोई यात्री कर नहीं लगाया । मेरी एक बहुत लम्बे अर्से से मांग रही है कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बीकानेर डिवीजन के अन्दर श्रीडूंगर रेलवे स्टेशन से फलौदी तक रेलवे लाइन को मिला दिया जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा । यह मांग मेरी 24 साल से रही है, लेकिन इसको अभी तक नहीं माना गया, और इसका भार रक्षा मंत्रालय पर डाल दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका ध्यान रख मंत्री जी ।

बीकानेर के लोगों की यातायात की समस्याओं को देखते हुये मैं लगातार मांग करता आया कि वर्तमान रेलवे स्टेशन को हटा कर नागनीचा मन्दिर के पास बनाया जाय । वहां से लालगढ़ तक ले जाया जाय क्योंकि वर्तमान लाइन शहरी आबादी के भीतर है और बीच में पांच क्रौसिंग पड़ते हैं जिससे लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है । एक ही डी० एस० आफिस, सरदार पटेल कालेज, अस्पताल और अन्य विभाग एक साइड में हैं और शहर की आबादी दूसरी तरफ है । इसलिये अगर मेरे द्वारा सुझायी हुई नई लाइन बना दी जाय तो क्रौसिंग की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और लोगों को आने जाने में किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी । इसके ऊपर एक कमेटी बनी, एक रेलवे पुल बनाने की योजना हुई लेकिन वह योजना अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई । मेरी मांग है कि बीकानेर से कम से कम दो लाख लोगों की यातायात की समस्या को ध्यान में रख कर मंत्री जी इस कार्य को तुरन्त करायेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I notice, when a Member speaks, other Members come in between the Chair and the Member speaking. I would like to draw your attention that this is the standing rule of parliamentary procedure, not to come in between the Chair and the Member speaking.

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : मेरे गंगानगर से एक सीधी गाडी गंगानगर-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस के नाम से चलायी जाय जिसमें एक हरिद्वार, एक अमृतसर की फर्स्ट क्लास बोगी, एक टू टायर और एक 3 टायर बोगी होनी चाहिए । अभी यह होता है कि इन स्थानों को जाने वाले डिब्बे पंजाब मेल में लगा देते हैं जिसके कारण काफी समय लगता है । अगर सीधी गाडी चलने लगे तो हरिद्वार और अमृतसर जाने में लोगों को समय बचे ।

इसी तरह गंगा-नगर-जयपुर एक्सप्रेस गंगानगर से आगे सूरतगढ़ तक चलायी जाय । इसी तरह हरियाणा एक्सप्रेस को हिसार वाया सादूलपुर से हनुमानगढ़ तक चलाया जाय क्योंकि व्यापारिक दृष्टि से यह बहुत ही लाभदायक होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Again you are doing it. Other Members should not come in between the Chair and the Member speaking. This is the second time that the hon. Member has done it. Let us maintain some decorum; let us take things seriously.

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : गंगानगर जो रेलवे स्टेशन है वहां पर ब्रोडगेज रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर कोई शैड नहीं है। इसलिये लोगो को पानी और धूप से बचाने के लिये एक शैड बनाया जाय। बीकानेर और जयपुर के बीच में एक सीधी एक्सप्रैस ट्रेन चलायी जाय।

रेलवे वर्कशाप मे बहुत चोरी होती है। छार का जो ठेका होता है वह पहले हजारो में होता था। लेकिन अब वह लाखो मे उठता है। उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि ठेकेदार कर्मचारियो से मिल कर छार मे पीतल और ब्रास ले जाता है। मंत्री जी इस पर जरूर ध्यान दे जिससे रेलवे को घाटा होने से बचाया जा सके।

मंत्री जी ने खाने के स्टाल के ठेके के बारे मे कहा है कि काआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को यह ठेके दिये जायेंगे। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। अगर वह लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाते है तो उनके अन्दर दूसरे लोग घुस कर फायदा उठाते हैं। मैं इंडियन रेलवेज कैटरिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी, जोधपुर की मिसाल देता हू। उस पर श्री भंवर लाल भाटी ने एकाधिपत्य जमा रखा है और उसमे हजारो का घोटाला है। यह बात सबको मालूम है। इसको दूर किया जाय।

नौकरियो मे हरिजनो का प्रतिनिधित्व पूरा नही होता है। उसको पूरा किया जाय। मेरे क्षेत्र के अन्दर अकाल पडा हुआ है। वहां पर नमक की ढुलाई के सम्बन्ध मे मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि गजनेर स्टेशन को नमक की ढुलाई के लिये खोला जाय ताकि 100, 200 लोगो को काम मिल सके। फलौदी और गजनेर के बीच नमक निकलता है और वह आसाम, बंगाल, बिहार और पंजाब जाता है। अगर गजनेर स्टेशन को खोल दिया जाय तो पंजाब की तरफ नमक पहुचाने मे आसानी होगी।

मेरा भाषण लम्बा नही है, लेकिन समय आप चूंकि कम दे रहे हैं इसलिये मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हू कि यह हिस्सा जो मैं नही कह पाया उसको मेरे भाषण मे सम्मिलित कर लिया जाय।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You pass it on to the Minister

श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी (अमेठी) : मान्यवर मैं सर्वप्रथम रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हू कि उन्होंने इस तरह का बजट पेश किया है जो विरोध पक्ष से भी सराहनीय रहा है समाचार-पत्रो मे भी उस की सराहना हुई है और एक साधारण व्यक्ति ने भी उस की सराहना की है। मैं अपने मंत्री जी का यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह विभाग जो आप को सौंपा गया है वह ऐसा है कि उस मे यश बहुत कम मिलना है अपयश ज्यादा मिलने की सम्भावना होती है।

इस मे कितने ही मंत्रियो ने त्यागपत्र दिए हैं और अब तो जान तक से उनके हाथ धोने की नौबत आ गई है। मेरी यह कामना है कि आपका सफलता मिले और इसी भावना से मैं कुछ ऐसे सुझाव दे रहा हू ताकि आपके हाथ मजबूत हो और रेलो की आमदनी भी बढे।

यो तो सभी मैम्बर्स ने बहुत से सुझाव और सलाह आपको दी है और उनको दोहराने का कोई लाभ नही है लेकिन एक सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हू जिस को किसी ने नही दिया और जिससे रेलो को करोडो रुपए का लाभ हो सकता है। आप जानते ही हैं कि आज के जमाने मे विज्ञापनो की बड़ी बडी कीमत होती है और वे आय के भी साधन होते है। अगर हर कम्पार्टमैंट मे आप विज्ञापनो की योजना बना दे तो निश्चित रूप से आपको करोड़ो का लाभ होगा।

[श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह]

आप तो पत्रकार रहे हैं और अच्छी तरह से जानते है इस चीज को । यह सलाह मैंने बहुत पहले दी थी लेकिन इसको आंशिक रुप मे कार्यान्वित किया गया था । आम तौर से नही किया गया था । इसको व्यापक रूप से किया जाना चाहिए और चारो ओर से विज्ञापन मागे जाने चाहिये । इससे निश्चय ही आपकी आमदनी बहुत बढ़ जाएगी ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यो ने रेलवे बोर्ड को तोड़ने का सुझाव दिया है । मैं इतना क्रातिकारी सुझाव नही दूगा । लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हू । आप अपने नैतिक प्रभाव से उनको यह प्रेरणा दे कि रेलवे बोर्ड के मैम्बर सैलून का जो इस्तेमाल करते हैं उसको तो कम से कम त्याग दे । इनसे आपका करोडों का फायदा होगा । अगर उनको वातानुकूलित और फर्स्ट क्लास के कम्पार्टमेंट मे तबदील कर दिया जाए तो उनके रख रखाव मे जो दो तीन करोड रुपया सालाना खर्च होता है वह बच जाएगा । जब मत्री और प्रधान मत्री तक सैलून का इस्तेमाल नही करते है उनको ये नही चाहिये तो सोशलिस्ट भारत मे आफिसर्स सैलून पर जाये यह शोभा नही देता है । आप उन से कहे कि वे अपनी खुशी से इसे त्याग दे । अगर वे ऐसा कर देते हैं तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा । अगर वे इस के लिए तैयार न हो तो आप दूसरा कदम उठाये अर्थात् कम से कम इतना तो करे कि उनको मना कर दे । रेलवे बोर्ड तोडने की बात मैं नही करता हू क्योकि मैं जानता हू कि जब तक कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नही होती है रेलवे बोर्ड को हटाना आसान काम नही होगा । मैं मत्री महोदय का कनफ़ंटेशन मे नही लाना चाहता हूं जैसा उनका स्वभाव है उसी के अनुसार वे चले और सफ़लता प्राप्त करे ।

इस से लेबर की भी समस्या है । मैं समझता हू कि यदि पडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी से कूलियन के जोन खुश नहीं रह सके तो शायद ऐसा मंत्री उनको अच्छी नहीं मिल सकेगा । उन्होंने डाकर्ज की स्ट्राइक मे जो सफ़लता प्राप्त की है मेरा ख्याल है उसी की वजह से आपको यह पद प्राप्त हुआ है आप रेल मंत्री बनाए गए हैं ।

श्रमिक अदालत लेबर कोर्ट को लखनऊ से हटा कर बहुत दूर ले जाया गया है । उसकी ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए । जब आप हैडक्वार्टर पर फ़ैसला ले सकते हैं तो क्यो उनको बहुत फासले पर आपने भेज दिया है ।

एक शिकायत उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी आप से है । तीन दिन के इतजार के बाद मेरा नम्बर आखिर मे रखा गया और वह भी तब जब बिलकुल आखिरी समय आ गया है और जब समय भी बहुत कम हो जाता है । मैं आपकी आज्ञा की अवहेलना नही करूगा। मैं अपने भाषण को बन्द करता हू । बाकी सुझाव मै लिख कर पडित जी को द दूगा क्योकि मैं यह चाहता हू कि वह सफल हो और उनकी सफलता मे ही हमारी सफलता है ।

श्री रामकंवर : (टोक) रेल बजट जो त्रिपाठी जी ने पेश किया है उस मे यात्री किराये नही बढ़ाये है । यह बात जरूर अच्छी लगी है । लेकिन इसके दो कारण है । एक तो आने वाले चुनाव मे ये फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं । और दूसरे यह कि इन्होने पहले से ही किराए काफ़ी अधिक बढ़ा दिए थे । अब सरकार सीधे दरवाजे से नही सप्लीमैंटरी बजट के जरिए से बढ़ाना चाहती है और वह तरीका निकाल लेती है ।

तीसरे दर्जे मे जो यात्रा करते थे अब उसका दूसरा दर्जा कर दिया गया है । लेकिन उनको कोई लाभ नही मिला है कोई सहूलियते नही मिली हैं । आज भी इतना किराया देने के बाद भी उनको खड़े रहने

के लिए जगह भी नहीं मिलती है । मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्री महोदय अपनी ओर से इस बात का सर्वे करायें कि किन किन ट्रेनों में अधिक भीड़ होती है और किन किन में कम। कई ट्रेनों में बहुत ज्यादा भीड़ नहीं होती है लेकिन कुछ ऐसी हैं जिन में सैकिंड क्लास का किट लेने वालो को स्थान नहीं मिल पाता है और 25 प्रतिशत के करीब लोगों को घर वापिस लौट जाना पड़ता है । वे गाड़ी में चढ़ नहीं पाते हैं । ऐसी गाड़ियों में जिन मे इतनी अधिक भीड़ रहती है वह कुछ व्यवस्था कर दें अ र हो सके तो एक गाड़ी उन लाइनो पर नई चला दें ।

राजस्थान को जब से भारत आजाद हुआ है कोई रेलवे लाइन नही दी गई है । जितने भी बजट भाषण हुए हैं उन मे यही कहा जाता रहा है कि रेलों का देश मे जाल बिछा दिया जाएगा । राजस्थान पिछडा हुआ प्रदेश है । उस पर केन्द्र क कर्जा चढा हुआ है । इसको वह अदा नही कर पा रहा है । इसलिए केन्द्र को च हिये कि जिस राज्य मे विशेषकर पानी का अभाव रहता है और अन्य कारणो से अकाल क स्थिति हमेशा बनी रहती है उस राज्य के उन इलाको के प्रति सरकार की पूरी जिम्मेदारी विकास करने की होनी चाहिए । राजस्थान मे विशेष कर जो पहाड़ी इलाका है वहा खनिज पदार्थ बहुत ज्यादा मिल सकते है अगर आप सर्वे कराये तो ।उनकी ओर आप का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टाक है । बहुत लम्बे अर्से से मै माग करता आ रहा हू टोंक हैडक्वार्टर को रेलवे लाइन से जोडने की लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है । पिछले पच्चीस साल से उसकी उपेक्षा हो रही है वहा पर पिछले दो तीन साल से चार पांच करोड़ रुपए की लागत से एक चमड़े का कारखाना भी स्थापित हो गया है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि टोंक हैडक्वार्टर को आप रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ दें । मैं आशा करता हू कि त्रिपाठी जी इस बात की ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अस्सी नब्बे किलोमीटर का है । टोडा रामसिह जाने वाला 80,90 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन का एक टुकड़ा है उसमे काफी स्टापेज उठा दिए गए हैं । पहले दो ट्रेनें चलती थी—एक सुबह और एक शाम । अब एक ही ट्रेन चलती है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर उन तमाम स्टापेजो को खत्म कर दिया गया है और उस ट्रेन को बन्द कर दिया है तो यह वहा की जनता के साथ अन्याय होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि दोनो ट्रेनो को चलाने का आदेश प्रदान करें और कुछ स्टापेज भी दें ।

15.22 hrs.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Sir, I certainly welcome the Railway Budget. This budget comes as an aftermath of the railway strike. There was the demand of Rs. 450 crores by the railway employees As a consequence of the strike about 30 per cent increase in passenger fares and freight rates have been imposed. The point which requires examination is this. We have to ask ourselves the question whether we have not reached the point of diminishing returns in the matter of increasing fares and freights. Sir, I come from a coal-bearing region and in the context of the energy crisis, I would submit, we should have an energy budget because that will put a stop to many of the irrational uses of energy Rs. 300 worth of coal is brought from Bihar to Delhi by each truck by spending Rs. 300 on diesel alone. Can we afford such irrational use of energy? The Railways cannot escape their primary responsibility. They should provide rakes so that all these long distance hauls are made by Railways from these coal-bearing areas, of Bihar, of Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. After all, this will lead to-

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

fuel economy in the family budgets; it will also lead to saving of foreign exchange in regard to useless diesel consumption, and also increase the earnings of the railways themselves, in regard to movement of coal and other things.

We have to move 135 million tonnes of coal by end of the fifth year. On the basis of past performance, I am afraid, the logistics of the rail movement of coal will strangle the future expansion in coal output. Regarding availability of wagons and movement of coal for the present the position has improved and I congratulate the Railway Minister for this improvement in the position But unless you look ahead the position is going to deteriorate in the coming years Let us build up for tomorrow, for next year and for the year after that. In that connection I had suggested doubling or electrification of line from Ramgarh to Pathardi via Bokaro and Chandrapura. A line should link Gomoh with Giridih and Madhupur with Mandar Hill, so that there would be a direct line from Rourkela to Bhagalpur. So coal can be moved to the Ganges front and from there towed by barges and boats to Banaras Gocakhpur and Azamgarh.

I make this demand for my constituency. This is regarding 103 Up and 104 Down trains. The late Shri L. N. Mishra had agreed on 25th December 1974 that the train would be stopped at Madhupur. I request the Railway Minister to give effect to his assurance.

Assansol to Kiul is illserved by a passenger trains. The industrial centres of Chittaranjan and Giridih and Santal Pargans—one of the most backward districts—are the regions which require more passenger service. So, this stoppage is a must.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why not pass on these things to the Minister? Let him reply on Monday.

SHRI CHAPLENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: A fast day train from Ranchi to Patna via Muree is extremely necessary. There should at least be three extra bogies attached at Muree to serve the Bokaro Steel city, Chandrapura and Dugda. The railway lines in Chandrapura and Dugda have served the organic unity of the villages on the one side with industrial complex on the other. I only suggest that a public railway overbridge be put in Chandrapura-Dugda so that not only the vegetables but, more important, the people there can carry the dead to Damodar river without having to wait for six hours to eight hours at Dugda station, because of railway shunting and movements.

The computer unit at Mughalsarai has been shifted to Banaras. This is a wrong step. The shunting of wagons will be jammed and there will be a bottleneck of traffic with the consequential drop in the operational efficiency of the railways without on the spot monitoring.

Lastly the Jayanti Janta Express train upto Patna is fully-crowded After that, it goes almost half-empty I would suggest that the train should be split up at Mokomah—one section should go to Samastipur and the other to Assansol—as this will result in full utilisation of the passenger capacity.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (महरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सर्वप्रथम अपने आदरणीय नेता स्वर्गीय रेल मंत्री ललित बाबू को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं। मैं वर्तमान रेल मंत्री श्री त्रिपाठी जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं जो उन्होंने इस रूप में बजट प्रस्तुत किया है जिसकी सब वर्गों की ओर से सराहना की गई है। मैं उन्हें इसलिये भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह पदभार ग्रहण करते ही यह घोषणा की है कि स्वर्गीय ललित बाबू ने जो घोषणा की थी, जो आश्वासन दिया था उस की वह भरसक पूर्ति करेंगे। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल मार्ग के विकास का उनका जो दृष्टिकोण था उसका पूरी तरह पालन किया जायेगा।

मैं बिहार के सब से पिछड़े जिले सहरसा की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । इस जिले में अभी तक लगभग 125 किलोमीटर ही रेल-लाइन की व्यवस्था हो सकी है । एक सम्पूर्ण जिले मे इतनी कम रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था कितनी खेदजनक है यह सहज मे समझा जा सकता है । अत मैं यह आग्रह करूगा कि मधेपुरा-सिंघेश्वर और सिमरी-बख्तियारपुर से बिहारीगंज रेल लाइन को बिछाने के लिए जो सर्वे हो चुका है उसे जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाये । साथ ही हमारे ललित बाबू ने घोषणा की थी कि निर्मली और सरायगढ़ राघोपुर की पुरानी रेल लाइन को मिलाने के लिये कोसी पर पुल बनाया जायेगा, शायद उसका भी सर्वे हो चुका है । मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से आग्रह करूगा कि उस पुल का बनाने की शीघ्रातिशीघ्र व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि उस क्षेत्र के आम लोगो की भावना का आदर करते हुए उस पुल का नामकरण ललित सेतु किया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे कुछ मित्रो ने पहले भी निवेदन किया है इस हाउस मे, कि रेल भवन का नाम ललित बाबू के नाम पर रखा जाय । यह भी उपयुक्त होगा चूकि ललित बाबू के रेल मंत्री रहने, उसी कार्यक्रम के सम्पादन मे उनकी हत्या की गई है जब कि वे ब्राडगेज लाइन का उद्घाटन करने समस्तीपुर गये थे । इसलिये यह उपयुक्त होगा कि रेल भवन का नाम ललित नारायण रेल भवन किया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी दो रोज पहले माननीय सदस्य श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ने और आज माननीय सदस्य श्री कछवाय ने दिवगत ललित बाबू पर अनर्गल प्रहार करने का प्रयास किया है । उस रोज श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ने कहा कि ललित बाबू के भतीजे की शादी मे किसी गलत आदमी ने एक अम्बेसेडर कार दी । यह गलत बात है । अभी न उनके भतीजे की शादी हुई है और न इस तरह की कोई बात है । इस तरह का गलत प्रचार करने का क्या मतलब है ? लगता है कि ललित बाबू आज भी उन लोगों के लिये हौआ बने हुए हैं । इन लोगो को डर है कि शायद ललित बाबू पुन. वापिस न आ जाये । ये विरोधी पार्टीया हमेशा उनके दृढ और लोकप्रिय नेतृत्व मे पिटती रही है इसलिये आज भी उसी का डर इन लोगो को बना हुआ है और उसी भय और आतक मे आये दिन इस तरह की बेबुनियाद और अनर्गल प्रलाप करते रहते है । सारा सदन और सम्पूर्ण देश जानता है कि इन लोगो ने ललित बाबू का चरित्र-हनन करने के लिए जो सदन मे और बाहर भी कुप्रचार किया था उसी के फलस्वरूप उनकी हत्या हुई ऐसा हम सभी लोग, सारा देश मानता है । ये लोग आज भी वैसा ही प्रचार कर रहे हैं । उनमे साधारण शिष्टाचार और मानवता भी बाकी नही रह गयी है । यह हम लोगो के शिष्टाचार सभ्यता के खिलाफ है कि मृत व्यक्ति पर निराधार और गलत लांछन लगाये जाये । ललित बाबू हमारे एक कर्मठ नेता थे । उन्होने जान की बाजी लगाकर रेलो का और देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों मे भी काम आगे बढाया है यह सर्व विदित है । आज भी इन विरोधी पक्षो का ऐसे महान नेता पर अनुचित और निराधार लाछन लगाने के समय खुद शर्म आनी चाहिये । आज तो ललित बाबू नही रहे जो इस तरह के मिथ्या आरोप का सदन मे जवाब देगे या खण्डन करेगे । फिर इसका तात्पर्य क्या ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have crossed 3.30 P.M. and we are to take up Private Members' Business. I have two more names from the Congress benches If you agree, I will give them five minutes each and after that I will ask the Minister to begin his speech.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

the Railway Minister has presented his budget and he has succeeded one of our illustrious Ministers, Shri Lalit Babu. Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, who is a veteran administrator, will bring to bear upon his administrative capacity on the efficient working of the railways.

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my compliments to his junior colleagues who have been manning this Ministry with efficiency and promptness. In his address, Shri Kamlapati ji, speaking on labour relations said:

> "I firmly believe that only an enlightened management evokes the best response from its employees.. Well-being of the staff forms a corner stone of this policy."

Sir, the railways are a sprawling giant. They are having 1.5 million employees working in all the railways and it is but necessary that there is a comraderian cordial relation established between the management and the employees. In this connection I would like to bring to his notice that he must make a special effort to give incentive and encouragement to such of the railwaymen who stood by the nation at the time of gravest provocation at personal risk That will give encouragement and a sense of dedication for efficient working of the railways.

Secondly, the South-Central Railway recently made a resolution asking the Government to entrust them the distribution of essential commodities and they said they will run it on 'no-profit-no-loss basis'. The prices of commodities have gone up. The life of an ordinary railway employee has become very miserable. So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that he should ponder over this and have a dialogue with the State Government to see that fair price shops are established, as many as possible, and that they are entrusted to the railway employees so that they may run them to the advantage of the railway employees.

Then, Sir, I would speak about the recruitment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the same speech, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi has said:

> "Similarly, the present policy of the Government to give special encouragement to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in recruitment and promotion will continue to be followed with vigour."

Sir, I have to say with great regret that this is observed more in breach. I have known many cases, I have dealt with them personally, where the attitude has changed towards recruitment of these unfortunate people who have been oppressed and depressed for long. Sir, the hon. Minister should pay special attention to these factors and see that this reservation ratio is implemented scrupulously. He should look into this matter.

Then, Sir, about new railway lines in backward areas. Sir, I have come to Parliament in 1957. From that day onwards, I have been pleading for laying of some railway lines in Royalaseema area, in my area and it has taken 19 years for the Government to come forward and plead paucity of funds. They wainted for 19 years, they wanted the strike to take place and they wanted the Railways to run in the red to give me the reply that because of paucity of funds, these railway lines have not been laid. When the East India Company was running the Railways in Madras, they ordered for a survey in regard to laying of a line between Nandyal and Erragudipad. I have been pleading on and on that the survey in regard to this line be taken up, but nothing has been done. So is the case with regard to conversion of many metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines. For instance in regard to the Dronachalam-Guntur line, I have been pleading that a survey should be made Nothing has been done. I would only plead with the hon. Minister that he should take these factors into consideration.

I have also been pleading for the reorganisation of the South Central Railway zone so that there will be a r tional reorganisation. Sir, about this Bibinagar-Nadiguda, I would say that scant allotment has been made in spite of the fact that the foundation stone for this line was laid by the Prime Minister If you allot Rs. 50 lakhs out of a total outlay of Rs. 15 crores, it will take more than 30—40 years to complete this project. Why should there be scant allotment? The same is the case with regard to the Madras-Vijayawada electrification scheme. Shri Hanumanthaiya complained the other day that the amount that has been allotted to Southern Region is being diverted to North. I do not want that such mis-apprehensions should be allowed to be carried on by Parliamentarians from the South and I would request Shri Kamlapati Tripathi to look into this matter and see that there is a sort of rational distribution.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I have look into this This is not correct

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हू कि आपने मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने के लिए थोड़ा वक्त दिया ।

सर्व प्रथम मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होने इस साल रेल बजट को बहुत कामयाब बनाया जिसकी सराहना केवल ट्रेजरी बैंचिज से ही नही बल्कि अपोजीशन से भी हुई है । खास कर इस साल उन्होने भाड़े मे इजाफा नही किया, उसकी चारो तरफ काफी प्रशंसा है । स्ट्राइक मे जिन लोगो ने वायलेस से काम लिया या सेबोटेज किया उन के अलावा अन्य रेलवे कर्मचारियो को फिर से नौकरी में ले लेने का आश्वासन भी मंत्र. महोदय ने दिया है । उसकी भी चारों तरफ बहुत सराहना की जा रही है ।

समय कम होने से मैं सारांश में अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ बातें मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे ।

उनके बजट से कहा गया है कि जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं उनके उत्थान के लिए जहां मीटर गेज लाइन है उसको ब्राडगेज मे बदला जायगा । तो मै चाहता हू कि जो रामनगर, काठगोदाम, टनकपुर लाइन जाती है वह मीटर गेज लाइन है, बहुत पुरानी है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चली आ रही है । उसे भी ब्राडगेज लाइन बनाना चाहिये जैसे कि देहरादून मे है । रामपुर से काठगोदाम तक जो लाइन है उसका तो उद्घाटन भी हो चुका है । मैं आशा करता हू कि उसको शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जायगा । टनकपुर से बागेश्वर तक की रेलवे लाइन के लिए भी बहुत सालो से चर्चा है । इस इलाके मे बहुत खनिज पदार्थ हैं । पिथौरागढ़ और टनकपुर मे काफी मैग्नेसाइट की माइन्स हैं, और भी माइन्स हैं, तो इस क्षेत्र मे भी जैसे शिमला के लिए पर्वतीय क्षेत्र म रेल की लाइन बनी है ऐसी ही यहा भी बनाई जानी चाहिए ।

जैसे अभी बहुत से मित्रो ने कहा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को रेलवे के अन्दर नौकरी मे लिया जाना चाहिए, ऐसे ही पर्वतीय क्षेत्र जो कि पिछड़े हुए भू-भाग है, वहा के लोग भी बहुत कम रेलवे मे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

मैं एक नया सुझाव देना चाहता हू जिस पर कि शिया मे भी प्रयोग हो चुका है । रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ जो खाली जमीन पड़ी हुई है, वह खेती के लिए लीज पर दी जा सकती है । उसमे काफ़ी खेती हो सकती है । बरेली से टनकपुर की लाइन मे इसका प्रयोग भी किया गया है और वह काफी सफल हुआ है ।

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट]

बरेली से टनकपुर को जो लाइन जाती है उस पर जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनकी हालत बहुत खराब होती है । उन में पखा, पानी बिजली कुछ नहीं होती । वेटिंग रूम्स भी नहीं हैं । इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और उस मे सुधार लाना चाहिए ।

सीमेंट, लोहा, खनिज पदार्थ, फर्टिलाइजर आदि विभिन्न सामान जो होने हैं उनके जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । आज रेलो मे डकैतियां और चोरियां बहुत हो रही है, उनको भी बन्द करने के लिए सख्त उपाय करने चाहिए । हडताल आगे न हो, कर्मचारियो को सुविधा मिले इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । गाडिया लेट चलती है, समय की पाबन्दी नही होती । इसे भी ठीक किया जाना चाहिए । यात्रियों के खाने पीने की व्यवस्था बहुत बुरी है । उसके ऊपर भी मत्री जी आप अपना ध्यान दे ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै माननीय रेल मत्री जी का अभिनन्दन इसलिए करता हू कि इन्होंने यात्रियों के किराये मे वृद्धि नही की है । लेकिन साथ साथ माल भाडे मे वृद्धि कर के उपभोक्ताओ को और आम जनता को थोडी सी कठिनाइयो मे उन्होंने जरूर डाल दिया है ।

मैं रेल मत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हू कि 1971 मे इसी सदन मे मैंने प्रस्ताव किया था कि बरौनी से कटिहार तक मीटर गेज को ब्राड गेज मे परिणत किया जाय । उस समय मुझे उत्तर मिला था कि बरौनी से समस्तीपुर तक बनत के बद बरौनी से कटिहार तक ब्राड गेज कर दिया जायगा । उसका सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा चुका है । लेकिन इस बजट मे उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान मुझे देखने को नही मिल रहा है । मैं चाहूगा कि बरौनी से कटिहार तक ब्राडगेज लाइन बन ई जाय ।

दूसरी बात—मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान कैजुअल लेबर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । बार बार इस सदन में मैं कैजुअल लेबर के बारे मे बराबर प्रश्न पूछता रहा हूं । लगभग 4 लाख से ऊपर लोग कैजुअल लेबर मे काम कर रहे हैं । खास कर के पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में मानसी और थाना बीहपुर मे कैजुअल लेबर के साथ सह यक अभियत, बडे ही बुरे तरीके से व्यवहार करते है । जो लोग काम करते हैं उनको हटा देते है । फिर नये लोगों को रुपये लेकर उनकी जगह रखते हैं । मैंने अभी दो दिन पहले प्रश्न किया था तो उपमंत्री श्री बूटा सिंह का उत्तर आया कि जी नहीं, इस प्रकार की कोई बात नही हो रही है । पुराने लोगो के स्थान पर नये लोगो को नही लिया जा रहा है । मै पूरी दृढता के साथ और विश्वासपूर्वक कहता हू कि समस्तीपुर सब-डिवीजन मे जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का है उसमे मानसी और थाना बीहपुर मे सहायक अभियन्ता न कैजुअल लेबर के साथ जो धाधली की है उस की जाच की जाय । कामेश्वर यादव तथा 6 अन्य व्यक्तियो को जिनका नाम मिल गया था, फिर बैठा दिया गया और कैजुअल लेबर मे बदल दिया गया ।

बरौनी से लेकर इलाहाबाद फास्ट पैसेजर जाती है जिसे आजकल इलाहाबाद एक्सप्रेस कहा जाता है उसे बरौनी से कटिहार के बीच करीब करीब सभी जगह ठहराने की व्यवस्था हो गई है लेकिन पसरहा और खरिक ये दो स्थान बच गये है जहा यह नही ठहरती है । लोग चाहते हैं कि एक्सप्रेस का किराया देना पडे तो वह दें तो लेकिन गाडी इन स्थानो पर खडी होनी चाहिए ।

जहा से मैं आता हूं नारायणपुर स्टेशन वहा पर बुकिंग अच्छी होती है, रेलवे की आमदनी भी अच्छी होती है, वहा से मछली, इत्यादि सिलीगुड़ी को भेजी जाती है । लेकिन

वहां पर वैशाली एक्सप्रेस को ठहराने की आज तक व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। मैंने बार बार मांग की है, कई बार रेल मंत्री को लिखा, लेकिन उसके ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

अन्त में मैं केवल यह कह कर समाप्त करूंगा कि स्वर्गीय ललित बाबू ने बिहार के पिछड़े हिस्से में रेलवे लाइन बिछाने एवं रेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए जो कुछ आश्वासन दिया था मैं चाहूंगा कि वर्तमान रेल मंत्री श्री त्रिपाठी जी उन आश्वासनों को पूरा करें ताकि बिहार की 6 करोड़ जनता उनका हृदय से अभिनन्दन करे। इन भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए आप मेरे सुझावों पर उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे यह मैं आशा करता हूं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubanshwar): I am grateful to you for allowing me in two or three minutes to bring forward two or three points. I am glad that the Railway Administration under the leadership of our able Minister had been able to bring forward a kind of confidence and hope in the minds of the people.

Firstly, I may point out that though money has been deposited for the Paradip port railway system, the work has not yet been started. I request that work should be started Khurda Road is a division. There are 14,000 railway employees there and in the divisional headquarters, for the last many years they are trying to have a Central school for the education of their children and the Railway Board had taken up the matter with the Ministry concerned; it was hoped that the school would be opened in April. I am sorry to say that that work has not yet been taken up. Work on this should be expedited so that the employees do not suffer for want of this facility.

The next point is about Jankhpura-Banspani line. It is regrettable that the promise made had not been kept up. The locational survey had been completed. But no amount had been provided in this year's budget for taking up its construction work. At least a few crores should be sanctioned so that construction work could be taken up, so that about 2,000 workers who had been retrenched in Paradip port after its completion could be absorbed in this work. The hon. Minister, while he was in charge of Transport and Shipping portfolio, helped in the development of Paradip to come up; I request him to extend similar help so far as Orissa's railway development is concerned.

Coastal Orissa should be linked with western Orissa. There are projects: Jankhpura-Banspani, Talcher-Sambalpur link, Khurda Road-Phulbani *via* Bolgarh, Begunia, Nayagarh and Daspalla I have no time; otherwise I would have explained about these projects in some detail. Orissa requires another division because the railway lines are expanding. In the Rourkela sector there should be another Division. The South Eastern railway zone is becoming unmanageable. The South-eastern railway zone should have another zone called the coastal railways zone so that parts of Andhra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh can form one compact zone. Its headquarters might be located in Orissa or in any place the Railway Administration decides.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा कृपज्ञ हूं कि आपने मुझे इस बहस का उत्तर देने का अवसर दिया।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister may continue on Monday.

15.50 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 270 and insertion of new article 364A).

श्री रण बहादुर सिंह (सिधी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रण बहादुर सिंह : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित† करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 171)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I introduce the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Limaye. He is not here.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I had introduced a Bill for the amendment of the Constitution by insertion of a clause in article 371(f). I do not know what has happened to it. It is being delayed. I want to know its fate, whether it has been accepted or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have introduced the Bill. You know the procedure that if you have introduced the Bill and if the Bill has been put in Category "B", then it has to win a place in the ballot. If your Bill has won a place in the ballot and it comes before the House for consideration, it is at that stage that the recommendation of the President, if necessary, should be before us. I do not think that stage has come. I want to know whether it has won a place in the ballot.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It has not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any case it requires the President's recommendation. There are complaints from Members that the Mintries are tardy in getting the recommendation from the President. I would like all the Ministries to take notice of this and to give us no cause for complaint (*Interruptions*).

What is the confusion? I have stated that the Bill has been introduced The Bill has not yet come up for consideration because it has not got priority in the ballot, but even so, suppose it gets priority in the ballot, it will require the President's recommendation and his complaint is that the President's recommendation has not been obtained. I was saying that there have been other occasions, and these occasions are increasing, when Members have come with complaints that the Ministries are being tardy in getting the recommendation from the President and I was saying that this is not a desirable thing and we would like to hear less of these complaints in future.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 7-3-75.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.54 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(*Amendment of article* 324) by Shri R. P. Ulaganambi

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the Bill of Shri Ulaganambi further to amend the Constitution.

Shri Sezhiyan to continue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): How much more time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have 32 minutes more, and that also after the House extended the time. We should complete this today.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The Bill brought forth for the consideration of this House by my hon. colleague, Shri Ulaganambi, suggests some basic changes in the constitution of the Election Commission.

Before I go into its merits, I want to put the record straight. Some observations which are extraneous to the subject matter of the Bill, not only extraneous to the Bill but extraneous to a sense of decency, some charges have been made by one Member, Shri Muruganantham, belonging to the C.P.I. He also comes from our State. Probably he thought it fit to bring in matters against the DMK, State autonomy etc. If a proper discussion takes place, I would welcome it, but what he has said has gone on record and some of the remarks he made require my intervention. He has opposed the Bill not because of its contents but because it has been brought by a DMK member. He said:

> "I oppose this Bill with all the force at my command. The people of this country know the policies of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to which Shri Ulaganambi belongs."

Many members from the other side like Shri Daschowdhury, Shri Das Munsi etc. also spoke and they differed in their view. The House is meant for discussion, but here a strange logic has been taken that just because it has been brought forth by a DMK member, it should be opposed. He said:

> "If hon. members of this House happen to go through the book entitled *State Autonomy*, which has been written by Shri Maran, a DMK Member of this House, they will know that this book is replete with arguments for separation....In their recent General Council Meeting held recently at Tirupparankunram, they have held detailed discussions about the intensification of the agitation for State autonomy and how to implement their programme of action in that direction. They have also decided to conduct training classes for this purpose. This Bill is a continuation of that effort. This Bill to reform the Election Commission is honey-coated poisonous capsule."

He also said another harsh thing about the DMK which I did not expect:

> "They are determined to cut the country into pieces so that they can fulfil the wishes of their imperialist masters."

You can say, I am wrong, but to say that we want to cut the country to fulfil the wishes of our imperialist masters is something we cannot understand. We would like to know who are our imperialist masters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the relevancy of all these things to this Bill?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Chair should have questioned him when he said these things. Having gone on record, it is going to mar my party's name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got a right to refute it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I challenge him to say outside who are our imperialist masters.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: None from the CPI is present now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That is still bad, to make the charges and leave the discussion. I want to refute it. The CPI now says that State autonomy is a poisonous capsule. But what did they say in the past about the country's set-up? *This book For the Final Bid for Power* published in 1948 shows what was their thinking even then. Now they say there are sharp differences inside the Congress Party. They were saying it even then:

> It is an open secret that sharp differences exist between Maulana Azad who wants the Congress to declare for self-determination and leaders like Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani who are up in arms against such a proposal."

So, even in the Congress Party they have been asking for self-determination. In 1948, just after independence they did not expect India to be a single country. They said:

> "The communist party puts forward the concept of India as a family of free nations....The CPI guarantees every section of our people free development of their own choice."

They even did not want a single Constituent Assembly for India. They said in their election manifesto that they wanted 17 Constituent Assemblies for India, elected by universal adult franchise.

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going far out of the purpose. No doubt, you have a right to refute the allegations. But you should not go too far.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It further says:

> "The right of full self-determination shall also extend to the peoples of Indian States not only as their inalienable right, but as an essential part of the plan of real Indian freedom for the final liquidation of British rule and its princely agents.
>
> Exercise of this right will enable the people of every State to decide their destiny and to rejoin their own brother peoples of British India in their own free homelands."

In 1948 they have agreed to this. It is not as if DMK is now asking for State autonomy. Even in the 1971 elections when we published our election manifesto, we categorically stated that we stand for State autonomy, and we gave the reasons for it. We have stated:

> "With this object in view and after receiving the Report of the Experts' Committee appointed by the Government, the DMK shall undertake the mission of gathering support for the Movement for State Autonomy, on an all-India basis.
>
> We would like to make it clear that the demand that the States should have more powers in the political sphere and in the sphere of Finance is not impelled by the desire that those in th States should enjoy more powers on the other hand, our demand for State Autonomy arises because the State Governments are closer to the people and only after the State Governments take over these powers from the Centre, would they be able to serve the people in a manner expected of them."

Therefore, the 1971 election manifesto of the DMK Party contained the demand for State autonomy.

What was the position of Shri Muruganantham in 1971? Then he was in alliance with the DMK Party. He

got elected from the Tirunelveli parliamentary constituency, which consists of six Assembly constituencies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into too many details.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Out of these six Assembly constituencies, four DMK members got elected and the Muslim League and the Forward Block got one seat each. So, he was elected with the help of the DMK, whose election manifesto contained the demand for State autonomy. Perhaps, he has become wiser after the 1971 elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What have you got to say on this Bill?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Therefore, we should consider the Bill on its merits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am asking you to do.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Again, though Shri Muruganantham says....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us forget Muruganantham.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Even though at the end of his speech he says "With these words, I oppose this Bill", he says before that:

> "Before I conclude, I would also like to point out that the Election Commission does not function in a democratic manner and also does not respect the wishes of the elected representatives of the people."

Even though he opposed the mover, even though he opposed the Bill because it is moved by an opposition member, he considers that the Election Commission is not functioning in a democratic manner and so it should be reconstituted. That is the basic thing which we also want.

Some hon. Members on the other side said that if we do not have confidence in a one-member Election Commission how can we have it in three or four members. They want to know why we are suggesting a multiplicity of members in the Election Commission. Here I will cite the example of the High Court or the Supreme Court. If one judge of the High Court or Supreme Court gives a decision, then it goes to a bench, because from a multiplicity of people sitting in a bench we expect that a more homogenous and considered view will come out. That is why we insist that instead of one judge, there should be 3, 5 or sometimes even 13 judges in the case of the Supreme Court. The decision by a multiplicity of judges will always be more charitable than that of a single judge.

The Constitution has said the Election Commission. It did not say, a single person The "Commission" itself means that more than one person has been envisaged.

In some foreign countries, say, for example, in America, wherever elections take place, not only the appointed person from the Government side sits there but the persons representing various parties that are contesting elections also sit there. They work along with the Commission. Whenever any complaint comes, they also take a decision on it. Therefore, this is nothing new that we are asking for. We feel that the Election Commission here shoud go into the merits of the decision taken by an individual whosoever it may be. It is desirable to have more than one person. If you have more than one person, just like Judges sitting in a Bench—out of 13 Judges, 8 Judges may give one decision and 5 Judges may give another decision—it will be a balanced decision. But if you have one person, whatever decision he gives, it becomes final.

With there words, I conclude by saying that the Election Commission should be a multi-member Commission in this country.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must at the outset congratulate the mover of the Bill, Ulaganambi for the very elabrate home-work he did for the large quantity of material he brought forward to justify the Bill. In principle, I have nothing against the principle. But the implication of some Member feeling the necessity to bring forward the Bill is a matter against which I feel constrained to raise my voice of protest.

The Constitution does not say that the Election Commission must consist of only one person. The Constitution does provide that the Election Commission may consist of more than one person. All that it say is, it must be subject to such and such number Now, if we look at the constitution of the Supreme Court, there also, it does not say that the Supreme Court must consist of such and such number of Judges. It says, subect to such and such number of Judges.

Then, you come to the Public Service Commission. There also, you find a provision that the Public Service Commission may be constituted and, then, it says that the Governor may prescribe the number of Members that may constitute the Public Service Commission.

Now, with reference to the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the President in his wisdom felt that more than one must be the strength and he has appointed such number of Judges as he thought it necessary to discharge the work of the Supreme Court. Originally, the number was fixed but, subsequently, when it was found that the number was insufficient, the ceiling was raised. But the freedom was left to the President of India to fix the number of Judges to be appointed in the Supreme Court.

In the case of the Public Service Commission, the President and the Governor appointed more than one member of the Public Service Commission.

Here, in the case of the Election Commission, he has been appointing only one person. as the Chief Election Commission so far.

Now, two reasons have been given here. One is that the work is too heavy for one person to discharge and the other is that he is likely to be influenced. With regard to the first one, it is not for me or for Mr. Ulaganambi or somebody else to say that the work is too heavy for the Election Commission to discharge. Experience is the judge. The same President of India who appointed more than one Judge for the Supreme Court, more than one Member for the Public Service Commission, after assessing the work before the Election Commission, thought it enough that one person be appointed. He has been carrying on the work so far.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*]

You may be having any sort of attack against the Election Commission. But no attack has so far come to the effect that, because the strength of the Election Commission is not more than one, the work has suffered. Nobody has said that so far. Elections have been taking place on schedule; the rolls were being prepared on schedule; things were being done on schedule; nothing has been delayed. and there has never been a complaint that, because the number of the Election Commission is less, the work has suffered. That is the test on which you must decide whether the increase in the number is necessary for the discharge of the work. Therefore, that argument cannot muster scrutiny. Absolutely not.

Then the real argument comes. The real argument is that, if there is only one man, he is liable to be influenced. I must certainly thank Mr. Ulaganambi and compliment him for the restraint he has exercised in framing his Amendment. There are persons who have gone to the extent of coming up with

argument that the Election Commission, consisting of such and such a number, must be appointed by the President of India, by the Supreme Court judge and by the Leader of the Opposition, jointly, in consensus, by a unanimous decision, and all that. This is the latest that we have heard. He has not gone to the extent of making such an absurd proposition. He has limited his argument to saying that the President has the authority; the only thing is that 27 years have gone by and the President has not chosen to appoint more than one; the President does not seem to be inclined to appoint more than one; therefore, let there be a Constitutional provision compelling him to appoint four. That is what he says. Here, I want to emphasize two things.

Three elements in the entire article are being retained One is that he must be irremovable except as a Supreme Court judge. That is retained by him. Then he retains also the provision with respect to Regional Commissioners. Under the present provision, the Regional Commissioner is liable to be removed by a decision of the Election Commissioner. He says that the Regional Commissioner is removable by the decision of the Election Commission. Now, what is the Regional Commissioner doing? The Regional Commissioner, under the present arrangement, is doing most of the work as far as States are concerned—preparation of the electoral rolls, fixing the date, carrying of the election and all these things. His removability is now retained in the same manner as it is retained in the Constitution: the only thing is that, in place of the Commissioner, the word 'Commission' comes in; that is a consequential amendment flowing from the Amendment for the *constitution of the Election* Commission.

The biggest guarantee against a person being influence is his irremovability—and not in the matter of appointments He concedes that the President may appoint, and once the appointment takes place, the President cannot remove him. He can be removed only by impeachment by this House. Therefore, his tenure of office is completely guarannteed; his terms of service are guaranteed; his salary, his T.A., everything is guaranteed; nobody can touch. The moment the appointment takes place, there is nothing under the Heavens that he need be afraid of. He is absolutely free and independent, as independent as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court can be. Then, where does the question of influence come there? You concede that there is nothing wrong in the President making the appointment, you concede the fairness of the President in making an impartial appointment. You proceed on the basis that the man who is appointed at the start is an impartial man. Otherwise, you would have challenged the provision that the President may make the appoinntment and you would have said that three persons or some other members, the Opposition Leader, the Supreme Court judge and the President, together, must appoint and all that. You have no such contention. Therefore, you concede that the appointment by the President is all right. The man appointed is considered as an impartial man. He will discharge his duty impartially. Then, the question is whether subsequent to that, he is liable to be influenced. He is liable to be influenced if his tenure of office depends upon the pleasure of the President and if the terms and conditions of his service depend upon the pleasure of the President. But under our Constitution, the President cannot touch him. He is absolutely independent The only authority which can touch him is this House and that too, by an impeachment. Therefore, there is no method by which the Election Commissioner can be influenced. Then, you say that if four people are there, impartiality can be expected. What guarantee is there that influenced will not take place even then? Only difference that the exercise of influence will be multiplied. Instead of influencing one man, you will have to multiply your exercise of influence. But, my contention is that there is no

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

scope for influencing at all. Therefore, the simple question before the House is whether the discretion given to the President to fix the number of Members of the Election Commission must be changed or not. Here, if the discretion with respect to the Supreme Court can be retained, if the discretion with respect to the Public Service Commission can be retained, there is no earthly reason why the discretion with respect to the Election Commission cannot be retained. If the number has not been increased, it is not because the President wants to influence or has been influencing, because influencing is not possible, but because, the experience has shown that the quantum of work to be executed can be executed by the Chief Election Commissioner assisted by his assistants and by the Regional Commissioners. Therefore, this proposal for a multi-member Election Commission is absolutely unnecessary.

While subscribing to the anxiety of the mover of this Bill to be of assistance to the Election Commissioner in the sense of relieving him of the heavy duty he has been carrying out, I would submit that the implication of this Bill which suggests that the discretion must be taken away from the President runs against the tenor and the policy that runs through the entire Constitution.

There is another very dangerous implication which I should protest against. That is that we are a democracy, elections were held and elections were taking place and any amendment which would suggest that in the past or currently there has been any irregularity, illegality, influencing, coercion or whatever it may be, in the name of elections which are being conducted goes against the very heart of the matter. Any amendment which says even by implication that the democratic functioning of this country is without the sanction of the people or which, in essence, would mean that the laws that we have been passing are being passed without the sanction of the people, strikes at the very root of our democracy and we shall not concede them.

Therefore, in these two respects alone, I submit that the amendment, although appearing to be very innocuous, well-intentioned and absolutely not ill-intentioned at all has got implications which are very serious and dangrous. Therefore, this Bill is on the one hand unnecessary and on the other, unwarranted and has dangerous implications. Therefore, while complimenting Mr. Ulaganambi for the tremendous home-work he has done in bringing forward this Bill, I do take your leave to oppose this Bill very strongly.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I rise to oppose this Bill because it is unnecessary, unwarranted and a futile exercise in law-making.

In order to appreciate the desirability or undesirability of such a type of constitutional amendment, it is necessary to see what the law at present is, Under the Constitution as it exists today, the Election Commissioner is appointed by the President. Once he is appointed his tenure of office, his tenure of service and service conditions cannot be varied to his disadvantage. That is a guarantee ensuring his freedom of action. The second condition is this. He can't be removed from his office except in the manner laid down for the removal of high court and supreme court judges. So far as appointment and functioning of the Chief Election Commissioner is concerned he is fully protected and as rightly submitted by Mr. Stephen, my learned colleague, he cannot be removed otherwise than by vote of impeachment in this House of Parliament. Once we have put our faith in the freedom and functioning of the Chief Election Commissioner, then the question arises whether the other Election Commissioners and Regional Election Commissioners also enjoy the same freedom of tenure, service and other conditions. The law as it stands today simply provides that the Region-

al and other Election Commissioners shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner. The Chief Election Commissioner himself is an impartial and independent man under the provisions of the Constitution. The Head of the State alone is entitled to appoint him. Hence the appointment of these additional Election Commissioners and Regional Commissioners is also fair and they cannot be influenced in any manner by executive considerations and there could be no way of influencing their conduct.

Some Members of the Opposition said that just as there is provision for multiple-member judges in the Supreme Court and in the High Court, on the same analogy, on the same reasoning, the Election Commission should also be a multiple-member body. I am afraid, the analogy though openly attractive has no substance. The judges of Supreme Court/High Courts administer various types of laws. Some are experts in income-tax, and wealth-tax, some are very well experienced in criminal law, some in civil law etc. and law itself is a matter of interpretation, a matter of opinion. And therefore on the point of the ininterpretation, a matter of opinion, sary to have the opinion of more than one person. The Election Commissioner is mainly executive functionary though he has got quasi-judicial function. He has got to conduct elections impartially throughout the country. If the workload is becoming unbearable by one person it is necessary that more hands should be given to him. But it should be at the instance of the suggestion of the C.E.C. himself whether some more persons are necessary to lighten the workload during the time of elections. But so far as this Bill is concerned, I must say, this Bill is misconceived, though in an inocuous and innocent fashion.

But, there appears to be something deeper. It is said that probably the Election Commissioner would not be functioning impartially. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the incumbents to the offices of High Courts, Supreme Court, Comptroller and Auditor General, Chief Election Commissioner and Union Public Service Commission are appointed directly by the President. The functioning for the last twentyseven years shows that, by and large, substantially the Chief Election Commissioner has acted fairly, justly and satisfactorily. Their functioning has gone a long way to strengthen the roots of democracy. Lapses may be in every system. Even the cry in this House is that the functioning of the Supreme Court and of the high court is not satisfactory; there should be committed judges; there should be noncommitted judges etc. So long as we are functioning in a democratic way, we can level criticisms against each and everyone, howso ever independent, howsoever impertial and howsoever efficient he may be. But, to say that by providing merely more than one Member in the Election Commission would ensure a better functioning of the Election Commission does not stand to reason. I therefore submit that this Bill is unnecessary and uncalled for and the mover should withdraw his Bill. The House is no doubt thankful to him to this extent that this has given an occasion to us to apply our mind to the existing provisions.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the speakers who preceded me have taken great pains to explain of the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by my hon. friend Shri Ulaganambi which is unnecessary and uncalled for. I do not want to go into the arguments put forward by my eminent friend, Shri Stephen when he said that so far there has been nothing to warrant to suspect the impartiality and fairness of the Flection Commissioner.

There is one point which I want to highlight. Of course, it may not be to the liking of my friend, Shri Sezhiyan and also his other DMK colleagues. Their stress seems to be more on the appointment of Regional

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Commissioners than the multi-Member Election Commission. He had read out a book published by the Communist Party of India in 1948. Until recently his party has an alliance with the C.P.I. in the elections. So, they know better each other than anyone of us knows. Here, according to present arrangements, the Chief Election Commissioner appoints the electoral officers in each State because it is not physically possible for the Chief Election Commissioner sitting here in Delhi to supervise and superintend the elections throughout the length and breadth of the country. Also there are many bye-elections that will come about and it is not physically possible to do it. So, for his administrative convenience, the Chief Electoral Officers are appointed. They work under the direct supervision of the Chief Election Commissioner for the purpose of election. Another suggestion made is that there should be a regional Commissioner. This is the thin end of the wedge for advocating more autonomy for the States

Here, we have accepted that India is a Union of States. And we have formulated the Constitution which is semi-unitary as well as semi-federal. We have evolved because of historical background that this country remains unitary in spirit though, for administrative convenience, it has been divided into several States. This unity of purpose, this feeling, can only be kept up if there is an Election Commissioner at the Centre who is immune from any other charges, who is responsible to the Parliament; where impeachment can be made only by Parliament and he cannot be influenced—as has rightly been pointed out by Mr Stephen

On the point of work-load, I will go even to the extent of suggesting that if there is work-load, there is nothing wrong if you suggest there should be more than one Member that will Constitute the Election Commission.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) आज-कल का इलैक्शन कमिश्नर तो सरकार की चिमचाबिरी करता है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have gone through several elections and there are instances where the ruling party has lost its majority. In 1967 in many of the States of our country, the ruling party could not get the majority. So, it is most unfair to say that the Election Commissioner has become a 'chamcha' of the Government.

So, Sir, while appreciating the spirit behind the mover of this Resolution, I will only suggest to him that this is not an opportune time to bring forward such an amendment. With this I may also add that it should not be difficult if there are more than one Member that will constitute the Election Commission. With these few words I once again plead to my hon. friend to withdraw this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य से मैं सहमत हूं लेकिन मेरी राय में इसमें एक कमी रह गई है और वह यह है कि चीफ़ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर और कमीशन के अन्य सदस्यों की नियुक्ति के बारे में इसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । मैंने स्वयं इसके बारे में एक अलग बिल दिया है । मुझे पता नहीं कि कमेटी ने क्या निर्णय किया, क्योंकि सरसरी तौर पर देखने से कमेटी को ऐसा लगा होगा कि मेरे बिल और इस बिल में कोई फर्क नहीं है । लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें केवल संख्या बढ़ाने की बात है नियुक्ति कैसे हो, इसकी इसमें चर्चा नहीं है ।

अब राष्ट्रपति यह नियुक्ति करेगा, तो राष्ट्रपति अपने मन से तो कोई काम नहीं करता है, वह तो मंत्रि-मण्डल की सलाह पर काम करता है । इसका मतलब यह होता है कि चीफ़इलैक्शन कमिश्नर कौन हो, और इस कमीशन के अन्य सदस्य कौन हों, इसके बारे में अन्त में निर्णय प्रधान मंत्री का होगा ।

कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री हो—अभी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हैं, कल कोई दूसरा हो सकता है—, क्या यह उचित होगा कि जिस बुनियाद पर हमारे लोकतंत्र की पूरी इमारत खड़ी है उसको तय करने का अधिकार एक व्यक्ति को दिया जाय ? मेरी राय में यह सर्वथा गैर-मुनासिब है ।

कल स्पीकर सहाब को जो चार्टर दिया गया, उसमें हम लोगों ने यह मांग की है इलैक्शन कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति एक सलैक्शन बोर्ड करे, जिसमें तीन सदस्य हों : सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश, प्रधान मंत्री और विरोधी दल का प्रतिनिधि । चूंकि आज लीडर आफ़ अपोजीशन नहीं है इसलिये मैंने प्रतिनिधि कहा है । अगर लीडर आफ़ अपोजीशन है तो उसी को रखा जाय । लेकिन अगर लीडर आफ़ अपोजीशन नहीं है तो विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों से कहा जाय कि वे अपने प्रतिनिधि को चुनकर भेजें ।

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण) : तब तो यू० पी० के डिप्टी स्पीकर को चुनने की तरह होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई बुरी बात नहीं है । उसमें वोट का अधिकार आपको नहीं मिलेगा वरना आप तो सी० पी० आई० के प्रतिनिधि को ही चुनेंगे ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Does the Constitution know anything like Opposition? You speak about Opposition and all that, either the Constitution or the Election Law know anything like the Opposition? Where is the Opposition in the Constitution?

श्री मधु लिमये : कांस्टीट्यूशन तो पार्टी को भी रिकग्नाइज नहीं करता है । आप बहुत विद्वान आदमी हैं, इस बड़ी किताब से "पार्टी" शब्द निकाल दीजिये ।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): What do you mean by democracy? Democracy does not mean belonging to certain parties, contesting or taking a view or discussing and deciding. Kindly explain. Do not quote the Constitution. Are we going by conventions or are we going by Constitution?

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है मैं उसी का जवाब दे रहा हूं । मैं कह रहा था कि पूरे कांस्टीट्यूशन में पार्टी का कोई जिक्र नहीं है ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He says, don't go to the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांस्टीट्यूशन पर ही यह सदन चल रहा है । लोकतंत्र को बनाये रखने के लिये यह कांस्टीट्यूशन है । लेकिन मैं आपसे सहमत हूं कि केवल संविधान की शब्दावलि से लोकतंत्र या देश नहीं चल सकता है । इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि कुछ स्वस्थ परम्पराएं और परिपाटिया बननी चाहिये ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात का उत्तर दे रहा था कि संविधान में अपोजीशन का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है । पूरे कांस्टीट्यूशन में पार्टी का भी जिक्र नहीं है लेकिन पार्टी सिस्टम है और उसके बारे में कंवैंशन्ज है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Limaye, if you will bear with me. You are making a suggestion that the appointment must be by a three member board or something like that, consisting of the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Leader of the Opposition. Is that to be brought about by an amendment of the Constitution? If it has to be brought about by an amendment of the Constitution, I am asking you a question whether the Constitution contemplates this sort of things like the Opposition, other parties and all that. That comes in our Parliamentary Rules. The parties and all that, comes in our Parlia-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

mentary Rules. We are now speaking about the Constitution. The Constitution does not know any party. The Constitution does not speak about ruling party. The Constitution does not speak about Opposition. The Constitution does not provide for an Opposition. If it is so, how can the Constitution be amended in such a manner so as to make the Leader of the Opposition a party to the appointment of the Election Commission?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में स्टीफ़ेन साहब की आपत्ति यह है कि पार्टी क डेफ़िनीशन आप को देनी पड़ेगी। इतनी आपत्ति है। तो पीपुल्स रेप्रेजेन्टेशन ऐक्ट में पार्टी की डेफ़िनीशन है। उसी को माडिफ़ाई कर के दिया जा सकता है या उसी को एडाप्ट किया जा सकता है। वह कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं है। तो यह जो आपत्ति है इस में कोई खास दम नही है।

मैं आ रहा था इस बात पर कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि एलेक्शन कमीशन निष्पक्ष हो तो निष्पक्ष होना भी चाहिए और पूरे देश को लगना चाहिए कि यह निष्पक्ष है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की बात हम इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि उस का जुडिशियल माइंड होगा .....

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य (मीरमपुर) : वह भी कमिटेड जज हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह ठीक है। लेकिन जब तक यह माहौल और यह व्यवस्था रहेगी तब तक तो वह रहेगा। मैं उस बुनियादी बहस को इस समय छेड़ना नहीं चाहता वरना आप का और इन का एक साथ सदन में बैठना भी बेकार है। लेकिन यह मान कर चल रहे हैं, दोनों बैठे हैं, दोनों लोकतंत्र को चला रहे हैं। संविधान को चला रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह बात ही नहीं कही। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि चूंकि सब कमिटेड है इसलिए उस में सुधार होना चाहिए। लोकतंत्र में मेरी आस्था है, मेरा विश्वास है और मेरा उस में कमिटमेंट 101 परसेंट है। इस के बारे में कोई संदेह या शंका की गुंजाइश नहीं होनी चाहिए।..... (व्यवधान).. आप समझ लीजिए कि सौ परसेंट से अधिक है, कम नहीं है।

मैं कह रहा था कि निष्पक्ष एलेक्शन कमीशन हो इस के लिए उस का जो चयन है वह ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिए। आज मैं आप के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव की जो मशीनरी है यह कोई आज निष्पक्ष मशीनरी नहीं है। आप जरा इस पर सोचिए कि जो राज्य की गवर्नमेंटल मशीनरी है उस का ही इस्तेमाल चुनाव के लिए एलेक्शन कमिशन करता है। उस की अपनी कोई इंडिपेंडेंट मशीनरी नही है। अधिक से अधिक उस के पास क्या है? रीजनल एलेक्शन कमिश्नर है या कुछ यहां इंस्पेक्टर होंगे जिन को वह भेजते हैं। लेकिन चुनाव कराने का दायित्व आज जो स्टेट की मशीनरी है उसी के ऊपर है और उस से फ़र्क कैसे पड़ता है उसका एक उदाहरण मैं बताता हूं।

लोक सभा के जब चुनाव होते हैं तो रिटर्निंग आफिसर कौन होता है? मोटे तौर पर उस जिले का जो जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट होगा वही होगा। अगर बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा जिला है तो सब डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट होगा। इन्हीं में से कोई न कोई रिटर्निंग आफिसर बनता है। मैं एक कान्क्रीट उदाहरण दे रहा हूं। हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। 1970 की 9 अगस्त की बात है। मैं दिल्ली से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के दौरे पर जा रहा था। तो उस समय बनारस के जो सिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब थे उन्होंने मेरे खिलाफ वारंट निकाल कर मुझे हवाई अड्डे और शहर के बीच में जहां रेलवे लाइन है उसके गेट के

पास गिरफ्तार कर लिया । इस के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मैंने याचिका की । अब मुझे ठीक रेफरेंस इन्होंने दिया है या नहीं, मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन अगर दिया होगा तो मैं आप को दिखा सकूंगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो यह सिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट मोहिन्दर सिंह थे उन के बारे में यह स्ट्रिक्चर पास किया है कि इस मैजिस्ट्रेट को पता नहीं था कि कानून क्या होता है ? यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का स्ट्रिक्चर है कि इस मैजिस्ट्रेट को पता नहीं कि कानून क्या चीज होती है और कानून के अन्दर क्या करना चाहिए । वास्तव में ऐसे सिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट के खिलाफ कम से कम कुछ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । लेकिन उस की पदोन्नति हो गई । मधु लिमये को गिरफ्तार किया है इसलिये उस की पदोन्नति हो गई और वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट हो गया रायबरेली में । अभी उन की गवाही हुई है इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के सामने । यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूं कि जिस के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि कानून क्या चीज होती है इस की जानकारी इस को नहीं है, इस ने मन में फैसला किया था कि किसी तरह मधु लिमये को जेल में रखा जाय । उस की पदोन्नति कर के उस को रायबरेली में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट बनाया । उसी समय लोक सभा का विघटन कर के 1971 में चुनाव हुआ । मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि एलेक्शन कमीशन ने उस में कुछ बदमाशी की । एक तरीका होता है कि जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट होता है उस को रिटर्निंग आफिसर बनाया जाता है तो इस को भी बनाया गया । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं, आप की प्रधान मंत्री के हित के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का आदमी पदोन्नति पा कर जब रायबरेली में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और बाद में रिटर्निंग आफिसर बन जाता है तो.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : मास्टर स्ट्रोक चले गए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है जाने दीजिए । आप भी यहां से चले जाएंगे ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि ऐसा आदमी जब रिटर्निंग आफिसर होगा तो क्या साधारण मतदाता यह उम्मीद कर सकता है कि यह निष्पक्ष व्यवहार करेगा ? क्या वह यह नहीं सोचेगा कि सरकार ने मेरे ऊपर बड़ा उपकार किया, सरकार के मेरे ऊपर बड़े एहसान हैं और इन एहसानों और उपकारों को वह जरूर चुकता करना चाहेगा । मैं उस एलेक्शन पेटीशन में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । मैं एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं ।

अभी आज बारपेटा की चर्चा की गई जिस के ऊपर गृह मंत्री वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं । उस में क्या है ? एलेक्शन कमीशन की अपनी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है चुनाव कराने की । राज्य की मशीनरी पर वह 100 प्रतिशत निर्भर करता है । यहां क्या हुआ ? बारपेटा के चुनाव के कुछ ही दिन पहले वहां का जो सब-डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट था उस की तब्दीली हुई । ही वाज ट्रांसफर्ड । .....(व्यवधान)..... आप निम्न स्तर पर बहस को लाना चाहते हैं ? अगर आप चाहते हैं तो रायबरेली की मैं चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी : वह तो आप करते ही हैं । रायबरेली से बारपेटा, बारपेटा से रायबरेली, आप की ट्रेन चलती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप चाहेंगे तो आप के क्षेत्र की भी मैं चर्चा करूंगा । आप के क्षेत्र में कौन सा इंतजाम है या मेरे क्षेत्र में कौन सा इंतजाम है ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप के भाषण को ध्यान से सुन रहा हूं । नीचे स्तर पर चुनाव कराने के लिए कौन सी मशीनरी

[सभापति महोदय]

हो इस के संबंध में आप प्रकाश डाले तो अच्छा होगा। अपनी दलील के साथ भी आप न्याय करें तो उ दा अच्छा होगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आगे बढ़ने देंग तभी तो।

मैं कह रहा था कि कोई प्रावधान ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जिस से जो एलेक्शन कमीशन है उस को कुछ इस प्रकार का अधिकार हो जैसे कम से कम जो रिटर्निंग आफिसर है वह किसी इंडिपेंडेंट कैडर से हो जिस के ऊपर उस का नियंत्रण रहे। ऐसा कोई अधिकार उस को होना चाहिए। यह अगर नहीं होगा तो ऊपर आप जो भी इंतजाम कीजिए, नीचे वह निष्पक्ष चुनाव हो नही पाएगा क्योंकि संविधान यह मान कर चलता है कि जो सरकारी मशीनरी है वह निष्पक्ष ढग से उन के निर्देशों पर काम करेगी। इसलिए एलेक्शन कमीशन को अपना क ई इंडिपेडेंट आर्गेनाइजेशन रखना चाहिए। अब हर एक प्रेसाइडिंग आफिसर कैसे समानांतर हो सकता है, वह मैं भी जानता हूं क्योंकि लाखो की तादाद मे अफसरों की जरूरत है। लेकि न रिटर्निंग आफिसर एक की-फिगर है चुनाव मे तो कम से कम उस के बारे में तो आप सब लोगो को निष्पक्ष सोचना चाहिए कि वह पक्षपात नही करेगा। अगर पक्षपात करेगा तो कभी आप के पक्ष में हो सकता है और किसी गैर कांग्रेसी दल की सरकार होगी, अब मैं एग सेझियन साहब के दल पर कोई अभियोग नही लगा रहा हू, लेकि न अगर आप बारपेटा मे यह तरीका अपनाएंगे तो एरा सेझियान साहब की सरकार को भी मोह हो जायगा कि हम कांग्रस का अनुसरण क्यो न करे? वह करेंगे नहीं, ऐसी हम आशा करते हैं लेकिन टम्पटशन तो आप दे रहे हैं। आप बारपेटा में. . . . .

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I agree with you. We should have an independent one.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। सरकार होते हुए भी यह दृष्टिकोण ये रखते हैं और आप लोग मुझ को ही टोंकते है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का अधिक समय नही लेना चाहता हूं। मेरी यह राय है कि मेरा भी जो विधेयक है वह परिपूर्ण है, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता नहीं है, इन का बिल भी अधूरा है, उसमें खामियां हैं। लेकिन एक साल से आप लोग कह रहे हैं कि चुनाव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन क्या हो इस के ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए हम लोग तैयार हैं। लेकि न क्या आप मुहूर्त की खोज में हैं। सरोजिनी जी का विश्वास है क्या इस मे?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : नही।

श्री मधु लिमये तो मैं यह जान ना चाहता हूं कि इस लोक सभा में हम लोग सुन रहे हैं कि डायलाग होने वाला है चर्चा होने वाली है विरोध पक्ष मे और सत्ताधारी दल मे, अगर सरोजनी जी को मुहूर्त में विश्वास नही है तो मेरे ख्याल मे उन को बतलाना चाहिये कि इस के बारे मे आप ने क्या सोचा है, किन लाइन्स पर आप चर्चा करना चाहती हैं। जय प्रकाश जी के द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध मे जो एक छोटी कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उस के सुझावो के बारे में सरकार की क्या राय है, इसी तरह से जो पार्लियामेन्ट की एक ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उस के सुझावो का क्या हुआ? इस बारे मे एक विधेयक आने वाला है—ऐसा हम लोग सुन रहे हैं—वह विधेयक कब आने वाला है? इन सारी चीजो का खुलासा सरोजनी जी करेगी तो हम लोग आभारी होंग।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only ten minutes left, five minutes for Shri Ram Gopal Reddy and five minutes for the other side, and then there will be an end of the debate.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): सभापति जी, अभी मैंने मधुलिमये जी का भाषण सुना। मैं इस के बारे म दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूं। इलेक्शन कमीशन हमारे कंस्टीच्यूशन के जरिये बना है और उसी का एक

अंग है। 1952 से आज तक हमारे यहां चुनाव होते आ रहे हैं और उन चुनावों में विरोधी दलों के नेता और सदस्य, सभी नीचे के स्तर से लेकर पार्लियामेंट तक चुनते आ रहे हैं। 1967 में हम ने देखा कि बहुत सी जगहों पर विरोधी दलों के नेता और उन के बहुत से सदस्य चुन कर आये। इस सदन में भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मौजूद थे। तब उन को कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई, तब फिर आज इलैक्शन कमीशन पर क्यों शुब्हा किया जा रहा है। अगर आज हम एक आदमी पर शुब्हा करते हैं तो तीन आदमियों पर भी शुब्हा किया जा सकता है।

आज अनेकों दृष्टांत दे देकर बताया जा रहा है-किसी के बारे में यह कहना कि वह किसी का गुलाम है—यह कितनी गलत चीज है। आज जो कानून इलैक्शन के लिए बना हुआ है, वह सब के लिए एक है। उस चुनाव में कई प्रदेशों में विरोधी दलों की सरकारें बनीं, उस वक्त तो किसी ने इलैक्शन कमीशन के बारे में शुब्हा जाहिर नहीं किया, उस वक्त तो बड़े आराम से कह रहे थे कि सब कुछ ठीक हुआ है, कोई नाइन्साफी नहीं हुई है। इस सदन में भी अगर अपोजीशन का सदस्य चुन कर आता है तो कहते हैं कि सब कुछ ठीक है, लेकिन अगर अभी ट्रेजरी बेन्चेज का आदमी चुनकर आ जाये तब शुब्हा होने लगता है। इस तरह का ऐतराज नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि हमें अपने फील्ड में जा कर काम करने चाहिए, लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। लेकिन उस के बजाय हर वक्त हम यह कहें कि इस को बदलो, उस को बदलो यह चीज हमको कहां ले जाने वाली है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इन छोटी छोटी चीजों में न जाकर जो कंस्ट्रक्टिव वर्क है, गावों और शहरों में हम को जो काम करना है, उस में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लें तो उस से देश की भलाई होगी। इसलिए हर एक आफिसर की निन्दा करना, उन पर कीचड़ उछालना ठीक नहीं है।

आज जो हमारे इलेक्शन कमीशनर हैं, वे तजुर्बेकार आदमी हैं। इन से पहले जो इलेक्शन कमिश्नर थे, वे भी बहुत अच्छे आदमी थे, अब तक सब ने अपने कामों को ईमानदारी से सरअंजाम दिया है। उस के प्रति यह कहना रूलिंग पार्टी के तहत काम करते हैं उन की बात को मानते हैं — यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर हम सब के लिए कहेंगे कि रूलिंग पार्टी के तहत काम करता है, तो इस का मतलब है कि देश में कोई आनिस्ट आदमी नहीं है। आप बड़े बड़े अफसरों की बात छोड़िए मैं एक छोटे तहसीलदार की बात कहता हूं—वह 3—4 सौ रुपए माहवार का नौकर होता है, उस को भी आज बड़े से बड़ा आदमी इन्फलुएन्स नहीं कर सकता। ऐसे लोग आज देश में मौजूद हैं। बाज वक्त मिनिस्टर ने भी कोई गलत आर्डर दिया तो कई लोग उल्टा लिख कर भेज देते हैं कि इस पर अमल नहीं हो सकता है।

इस लिए हर आदमी पर शक करना मुनासिब नहीं है। ये लोग भी उसी सोसायटी से आये हैं जिससे हम आये हैं। हम सदन में चुने कर आते हैं तो एम-पी० कहलाते हैं, वे नौकरी में जाते हैं तो अफसर बनते हैं। अब एक विरोधी दल का चुन कर आये तो यह कहें की वह बहुत अच्छा है और रूलिंग पार्टी का चुन कर आये तो कहें कि वह खराब है और उस के साथ अफिसरों को भी खराब कहना—इस तरह की यार्डस्किट ठीक नहीं है। डेमोक्रेसी में जो भी जीत कर आता है उस को हम उतनी ही इज्जत देते हैं जितनी रूलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बर को। हम ने कभी नहीं कहा कि वह गलत तरीके से चुन कर आया है, हम यही कहते हैं कि वह अपने हक में चुन कर आया है, अपनी पार्टी के प्रोग्राम से चुनकर आया है, उस ने अपने अच्छे होने का सबूत दिया है, इस लिए लोगों ने उस को चुन कर भेजा है। हम कभी शुब्हे के नजर से आप को नहीं देखते हैं। इस लिए हर आदमी पर शुब्हा करना कीचड़ उछालना ठीक नहीं है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) : आप के कामों से शुब्हा होता है ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : : आप की नजर खराब हो गई है। दो-चार सीटों में जीत कर आये हैं, मैजोरिटी कभी नही मिली, इस लिए दिमाग खराब हो गया है। हम लोग एक-एक लाख की मैजोरिटी से चुन कर आए हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चार सौ बीसी से चुन कर आए है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : यह तुम्हारी समझ में आने की बात नहीं है। हर चीज पर शुब्हा करना गलत है, इस लिए मेहरबानी कर के अपने तरीके को बदलिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बेइमानी से जीत कर आये हैं, 48 परसेन्ट लोग 64 परसेन्ट पर हुकुमत कर रहे हैं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अगर इस लिहाज से देखा जाए तो आप के जितने मेम्बर चुन कर आए हैं, उन को 1 परसेन्ट वोट भी नही मिले।

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य : टोटल कैलकुलेशन करो, क्या आप इतना हिसाब भी नही जानते।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं इस लिए यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो सिस्टम इस वक्त बना हुआ है, वह अच्छा है। हम को 48 परसेन्ट वोट आये हैं तो इस का मतलब यह नही है कि आप को 52 परसेन्ट वोट मिले हैं। आप में भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग है जो कांग्रेस की आइडियोलोजी से इत्तिफाक रखते हैं। अगर उन के वोटों का भी हिसाब लगाया जाए, जो कांग्रेस की आइडियोलोजी से मुहब्बत रखते हैं तो हमारी तादाद 65 70 परसेन्ट तक पहुच जाती है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि मेहरबानी कर के ठीक से काम कीजिए।

17 hrs.

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं, आप ने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए थोडा सा समय दिया। एक बहुत ही मूलभूत प्रश्न श्री उलगानम्बी महोदय ने इस बिल के द्वारा इस सदन में चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है? मुझे अभी माननीय मधु लिमये जी को सुनने का मौका मिला और अपने माननीय रेड्डी साहब को भी मैंने सुना। वास्तव मे रेड्डी साहब के देखने का दृष्टिकोण अलग है और हो सकता है कि हम लोगों से समझने का दृष्टिकोण भी अलग हो। यह भी सम्भव है कि हम लोग अपनी बुद्धी के हिसाब से उतना समझ न पाते हों जितना रेड्डी साहब समझाना चाहते है। लेकिन आज देश मे जितने चुनाव हुए हैं—उन सब को देखने के बाद, खास तौर से जैसा मेरे दोस्त माननीय लिमये जी ने बताया कि राज्यो मे जो काम करते है इलेक्शन मे वह कोई स्वतन्त्र मशीनरी नही है, बल्कि जो राज्यो में बैठे हुए लोग शासन चलाते हैं उन के अधीन वह मशीनरी रहती है। आप को सोचना चाहिए कि कम से कम आप ऐसा रूप दिखावे यह कोई जरूरी नही है कि आप न्याय करते हैं, बल्कि यह दिखाये कि न्याय किया जा रहा है। आप कम से कम यह दिखाइये कि चुनाव इस देश मे जितने होते हैं व निष्पक्ष होते हैं, इम्पार्शियल होते हैं किसी तरह का कोई भेदभाव नही होता। मुझे को मालूम है, दो, तीन चुनाव मैं ने देखे है उन मे चुनाव के पहले जो रिटर्निंग अधिकारी होते हैं, डी० एम०, डिप्टी कलेक्टर आदि, उन मे फेर बदल होने लगता है। 1974 के चुनाव में सारे उत्तर प्रदेश मे इसी तरह से किया गया। कौन अधिकारी कितना इलेक्शन मे फायदा पहुचा सकता है। किस जिले मे किसका ज्यादा दबाव है, इस तरह से लइग वहा पर रखे गये और फेर बदल किया गया और उसी के हिसाब से उन की पदोन्नति भी की गई। जिले में एस० पी० से ले कर दरोगा तक रूलिंग पार्टी का काम करता है।

इस बिल के द्वारा यह दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है कि वास्तव में चुनाव निष्पक्ष नहीं हो रहा है । अगर निष्पक्ष नही हो रहा है तो उस को निष्पक्ष बनाने की किस की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर उस के लिये संविधान में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है तो वह होना चाहिये। अगर एक इलेक्शन कमिश्नर उस को नही देख पा रहा है तो कई इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बैठाये जायें। जो हम को संविधान मिला है हम को गौरव होता है कि हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने इस बात को सोचा है कि आदमी को निष्पक्ष न्याय मिले और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने वाला एक अलग इलेक्शन कमीशन हो । आप ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस के साथ जो किया वह यहां न दोहराया जाये। आप के कारनामों के कारण ए० आई० आर० बदनाम है। वह इंदिरा रेडियो कहलाता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज बदनाम हैं कि जैसा चाहेंगे फैसला कर लेंगे। इसलिये एक कामप्रीहेंसिव बिल ला कर ऐसा वातावरण देश में तैयार कराइये जिस से आप की तरफ कोई उंगली न उठाये और आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी यह न कहे कि केवल कुर्सी में रहने के लिये सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर के अपने हिसाब से इलेक्शन कमीशन और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तथा हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को रखा और आल इंडिया रेडियो से अपना ही प्रचार कराते रहे तथा अपने पैसे से अखबारों को खरीद कर प्रचार कराते रहे और सत्ता में बने रहने के लिये जितने नाजायज काम हो सकते हो कर रहे। इसलिये आप इस बिल को अच्छी तरह से देखें, समझें और इस को स्वीकार करें।

सभापति महोदय : आज की कार्य सूची के 3 और 4 मद के अनुसार श्री मधु लिमये को अपने दो बिल यहां पुरःस्थापित करने थे। किन्तु वह यहां नही थे। इसलिये उन्हें पुरः स्थापित करने की मैं विशेष अनुमति देता हूं।

17.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 352)

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि श्री मधु लिमये को भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ?

The motion was adopted

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 359)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): सभापति महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का, और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

सभापति महोदय प्रश्न यह है कि श्री मधु लिमये को भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

The motion was **adpted.**

श्री मधु लिमये मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated

17.06 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

R. P. Ulaganambi

(*Amendment of article* 324) by Shri

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely happy that Members from both the sides, from Opposition and also Congress Benches, have taken very intelligent interest in the discussion of the Bill brought forward by the hon Member, Shri Ulaganambi, for the amendment of article 324 of the Constitution.

As one of the Members on this side remarked, he has done a lot of home work and has also taken the whole thing in right seriousness I congratulate him for that But, at the same time, the pros and cons of the whole thing, the working of the machinery, ought to have been studied by him and also the background and the experience that has been gained during all these years

India is one of the biggest democracies in the world Not only that, it is one of the successful democracies In the world today That the Opposition Members can freely ventilate their expression of views is also a part of the democratic system. They have been given this right of doing so. The election to the highest representative body or the lowest representative body in the country is based on adult franchise That has been carried on since 1952 till today For the last 25 years, the Election Commission has been carrying on this work in a very very efficient manner Not that there are no difficulties in its way of working. The Election Commission has got to face them and has got to solve the difficulties to the satisfaction of the people. The very fact that the Opposition Benches are filled with the hon. Members speaks volumes for the fact that the Election Commission has worked in an impartial way.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not at all.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The hon. Member's Bill is mainly based on two points. Firstly, he says, the efficiency will be gained if his suggestions are adopted and that there will be free and fair elections. Perhaps, that is what he indirectly means that there will be free and fair elections in case his suggestions are accepted.

Then, he has made a suggestion that clauses (2) and (3) in article 324 be substituted by the clause that he has mentioned. There is another clause also, that clause(5) also should be substituted and, after clause 6, he wants to insert another clause. These three clauses are mainly in connection with the existing clauses. If the hon. Member has gone through the provisions in the Constitution, he would have noticed that clause 1 of article 324 very clearly says

> "The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution shall be vested in a Commission referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission"

Therefore, all these duties have been vested in the Election Commission Thereafter, of course, there may be a Chief Election Commissioner and there may be other Election Commissioners also That provision is also there in the next clause The hon. Member may read it carefully It says:

> "The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President"

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

Not that there is no provision for the appointment of other Commissioners in the Election Commission. If need be, there may be the appointment of other Election Commissioners also. The whole crux of the problem lies there. The Opposition Member looks at it from a different angle. Of course, the Election Commission and the people concerned look at it from a different angle—from the angle of having expedition, efficiency and economy All these years, the Election Commission, as a statutory body, has been working with the necessary machinery. Mr. Madhu Limaye has dwelt upon the machinery of Election Commission; he has said, that it has no machinery of its own; the machinery that is existing in the States or the existing administrative set-up in the State is being utilised as the machinery by the Election Commission. That is his argument. Does not the House think as the same time that, if the existing machinery in the States is being utilised by the Election Commission, it is only utilising the machinery as an instrument for carrying out the elections; it is not for deciding the policy or the programme; it is just the use of the machinery for carrying out the policies and programmes as decided by the Commission?

If the Chief Election Commissioner according to them, is subject to influence, the same can be said of the other Commissioners also—that they may also be subject to influence. There is every possibility. Till today, right from 1952 onwards, consistently all the Chief Election Commissioners have made use of the existing machinery in a very successful way, and wherever they have come across certain difficulties in carrying out the necessary elections, they have tried to make the necessary modifications according to the discretion vested in them; they have thus tried to overcome the difficulties in the way. It is not that there are no difficulties in the way. While elections were being conducted, certain difficulties might have come up in the way, specially, with the number of political parties existing in the country and the number of candidates belonging to different political parties contesting the elections, these things are bound to come up. There is no mathematical formula which can be laid down with regard to the actual conduct and the actual things that may take place while the elections are being conducted. But all these things, as the hon. members may know, have been overcome by the Election Commission in a very, very successful way. Therefore, the need or the necessity for additional number of Election Commissioners has got to be decided by the President in his discretion. The President may take the advice of the concerned authorities and the Government, but in his discretion he has got to decide whether there is the necessity for that or not.

One of the hon. members, while speaking on the last occasion, referred to Dr. Ambedkar's speech. I may also refer to his speech. With reference to article 324, he has said:

> "It was therefore, felt that, having regard to these exigencies, it would be sufficient if there was permanently in session one officer to be called the Chief Election Commissioner, while, when the elections come up, the President may further add to the machinery by appointing other members to the Election Commission."

He has not said that other members are necessarily to be aded. He has left it to the discretion of the President; if it is thought on the eve of the elections that appointment of other additional Commissioners is necessary, then it can be resorted to; otherwise, there is no necessity for that. Therefore, taking any particular part of the speech out of context and trying to interpret it in a different way, saying that this was not the intention of the makers of the Constitution, may not seem to be very correct. Wherever necessary, if there is necessity, there is a provision for that. There

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are no two opinions on that, But, whether there is a necessity or not has got to be decided by the President.

Clauses (2) and (3) are only consequential clauses

The other thing is the mode of removal, the grounds on which the Chief Election Commissioner or the Election Commissioners may be removed should be on the same grounds, in the same manner in which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is removed The statutory provision is there in the Constitution already. The only thing that he wants to add is the other Election Commissioners who may be appointed if his suggestion is accepted, I may bring to the notice of the House that, in all the emergencies and exigencies that have come up during all these years, the Election Commission has worked successfully. I must compliment the Election Commission on its successful performance After 1971, the number of bye-elections to Parliament which the Election Commission has conducted is not less than 32 and the number of bye-elections to the Assemblies has been 90. There are still a few pending Then, of course, within a very short period 90 by-elections to the Assemblies and 32 to the Parliament have been conducted after 1971 There had also been mid-term elections apart from the number of by-elections There had been, of course, elections during times of difficulty also, I must say that with a very large number of voters that has come, the Election Commission has been able to give a very very creditable performance The number of voters during these years has increased and the number has gone up to 300 million, i.e, nearly 30 crores This is a very large number no doubt and specially during these days, that is, after 1971, I see many of the Opposition Parties stressing the need that there should be an additional Commissioner Perhaps they may want to stress their point on the basis of the increased number of voters ..

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): For free and fair elections.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI MAHISHI: ....and also on the basis of the different complaints that might have come up off and on, they might like to say this. Then, of course, the Joint Committee consisting of members of both Houses which has given its report in 1972 of which the hon. members are aware, has also supported this thing but they have not mentioned on what grounds they say that this is very very necessary.

Secondly, Shri Madhu Limaye referred to Tarkunde Committee report also They also mentioned that there should be a multi-member Commission and that the members of the Commission shall be selected by a particular committee consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Prime Minister and a nominee of the Opposition Parties, They have made it very clear Of course, there are many Opposition Members of the Joint Committee and a few other opposition parties also who quite off and on must have expressed their desire that it should be a multi-member commission The only question is expedition efficiency and economy. Taking into consideration these things and also taking into consideration how the present single Member Commission is working very ably, making use of the existing machinery, there may not be any need for any addition to that

Then, if some more members are added not only it is a question of an additional expenditure, but it may also bring about some conflicting reports, one member giving one report and another a different report and there is also the fear that it may lead to delay and more litigation. You will find either from the election petitions or from the decided cases, whatever it may be, that this has got to be done in a very expeditious way and it will be easier for an Election Commission consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner to dispose of these cases as early as possible .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The stress is that they should be disposed of judiciously.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: What guarantee is there that if there are a number of members in the Commission, they may not be subject to influence. That is very difficult to say.

I am really surprised to know how this Bill brought in by Shri Ulaganambi to amend article 324 was interpreted by Mr. Era Sezhiyan as something which, read between the lines, would convey about the inter-party conflict that is existing. Of course, that was not relevant as the Deputy Speaker remarked, but relevant in the context of the intra-party conflict that existed between the parties. Therefore, we do not know. ...

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: He only replied to the irrelevant point raised by an hon. Member.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I referred to that only—perhaps the hon. Member may not have read it that way nor did I read it that way—but I referred to it only because one of the Opposition members read it that way and read in between the lines also ..

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: He is your friend.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: All are our friends. I thought that it was only the surface meaning which was meant but there was a hidden meaning which was interpreted by Mr. Sezhiyan Of course, without going into it, what I just tried to understand was that a multi-member commission, according to them, might work in a more efficient way. After clause (6) another clause is sought to be inserted in regard to rules and regulations. But what is the difficulty in carrying on the work of the Election Commission with the existing rules and regulations? I do not understand what difficulty the Election Commission has been experiencing. Some of the specific things which are, of course, being brought to the notice, have always been attended to by the Election Commission, in a very expeditious manner and they have been disposed of. I know Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee referred to one of the subjects. I don't understand one thing. When people have been given opportunity to scrutinise the whole thing and when time is given to lodge complainta why they did not lodge the complaints? They say, 'large scale omission of voters who have reached the age of 21 on 1-1-75.' If it is there, is not the time given only for bringing it to the notice of the Election Commission? Is it not an opportunity given to those persons? Otherwise, there would be no necessity to keep the matter open and invite public complaints to review and revise these. Of course, one may say there may be different ways of bringing the electoral rolls uptodate; one way is by additions and deletions. Thus you make them uptodate. Another may be to keep it as it was on the basis of 1971 census and then add supplementary information and additions etc. of those voters who have reached the age of 21 as on 1-1-75 and those deletions in respect of persons who are no longer existing or living in that area concerned. That is to say, existing electoral roll *plus* additions *minus* deletions is equal to the uptodate electoral roll. I do hope the hon. Members will appreciate the trouble taken, the amount of time and energy spent and the great care taken by the Election Commission in preparing these electoral rolls. And if at all there is any defect or shortcoming, it should be brought to the notice of Election Commission.

The suggestion has been made that at the time of revision whatever little fee is required, that fee even should not be taken, in respect of persons complaining to the effect that such and such deletion should be made or such and such addition should be made. Here again it is a question of electoral reform which has been suggested by the Joint Committete, and as hon. Members know, there is a Bill lying before the House. Shri Madhu Limaye referred to this and asked whether Government is looking to an auspicious moment. Any moment when the opposition parties come together to discuss in a cordial way with the congress, with the ruling party, is an auspicious moment. Therefore, if we are to consider that as auspicious mo-

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

ment we have to wait for that. I am sure Mr. Madhu Limaye would find the auspicious time and let us know that they are willing to discuss these things in a cordial way. Certainly these are important matters and electoral reforms have got to be discussed and proceeded with. We have heard various suggestions in this House and they have been made in the other House also. There is no difference on this point about the need for electoral reforms. Although 25 years have passed after we adopted them, we find, although it is flexible, as the circumstances of the society and needs of times change, we have to make certain changes too and that is why not only we have put 1st January, but also 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, etc. so that all of them will get an opportunity whether it is by-election or Election to Assembly or Parliament or General Election and so on. So, these electoral rolls are being revised and they are being put before the public We should pay our tribute to the very great responsibility with which the Commission does this work. The volume of work has also increased.

I know many hon. Members also think whether the voting age can be reduced or not. These are the feelings expressed. The thought that always occupies the mind of the Government is how to give a concrete shape to it.

I do appreciate the intelligent participation of the hon. Members from the Opposition as also from this side. I must also appreciate the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Stephen. He, of course, said that there is no need for the appointment of any additional Commissioners. The provision for the appointment of additional commissioners is already there in Constitution. The only difference between what the Opposition says and what we say is that we say there is no need for these things; they say that there can be appointment of additional commissioners. If there is no need, where is then the necessity for bringing forward this Bill? The work is carried on in an expeditious way and in an efficient way by the existing machinery.

I am happy to see that the Opposition have voiced their opinion or expressed their feelings. But, as the matter stands to-day, we do not think there is any necessity for the appointment of the additional Commissioner. If need be, there is always a provision in the Constitution. Therefore, I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill. Government will certainly consider, if need be, the appointment of the Additional Commissioners. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill now

SHRI R P ULGANAMBI (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon Members who have participated in this debate on my Bill and also to the hon Minister who has given her reply I am happy to hear the arguments advanced for and against and I am happy about the necessity with which I brought forward this Bill which has received such a widespread support from the leaders like Shri Vajpayee, our party leader Shri Sezhiyan, Shri Janeshwar Misra, Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri Mavalankar and others representing cross section of the popular will

But none of the hon Members who opposed this Bill has made out any positive points against making the Election Commission a multi-member Commission. Even Shri Stephen who of course opposed if for obvious reasons accepts that in principle. They have all spoken about certain things which are not relevant to the point at issue. For instance, in reply to my points, some raised a point as to why I brought forward this Bill. I may tell you that, after having gone through the Constitution carefully only I brought forward this Bill. I know that Art. 324 contains clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as also 6. I do not want to bring any amendment to any clause except to sub-clause (2). This is only discretionary. It is not obligatory on the part of the President to appoint

other Election Commissioners he can appoint only if he thinks fit. The actual words are: 'The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may, from time to time, fix....'

So, it is only directory and not mandatory. That is the purpose with which I brought forward this Bill. As regards sub-clause (2) of Art. 324, I have already pointed out about the necessity of the proposed amendment. The present article leaves it to the discretion of the President, to the sweetwill of the President—the sweet will of the government of the day—to appoint other Election Commissioners.

The Minister, in her reply, said that when the time comes—if they think it necessary—they may appoint many more Commissioners. It is hightime—I have already quoted many examples—that since the workload has already increased—even Mr. Stephen raised this point as to whether there is any complaint specifically about the election being delayed—there should be appointment of more and more additional commissioners. Regarding the point raised by Mr. Stephen, I may quote many examples Take for example Trivandrum by-election. The date for it could have been fixed. But, this is being postponed because the winds do not blow favouring their side. So, there is delay as a result of influence of the party in power. I can give many such examples. When Mr S. K. Patil got elected in a bye-election from Banaskantha influence was used It is known to everybody that the announcement of Mr. Patil's election was with-held by the Election Commission at the instance of the Prime Minister in order to prevent Mr. Patil from taking oath and thus disable him to participate in the Congress Parliamentary Party Elections which were due to be held just at that time. Is it not undue influence? We know the population has increased and also the number of voters has also increased. I have already made a mention of it and I need not repeat that the workload on the Election Commission has increased. I have also pointed out how the Election Commission failed to deal with the complaints efficiently and also that the Election Commissioner requires a judicial background. It is well-known that a single Member can be influenced easily whereas it is not possible, at least it is not easy, to influence a multi-Member Commission. It is difficult to influence more than one person. That is why, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan who led the mammoth gathering submitted a memorandum to the hon. Speaker and the hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha in which the first demand is that the Election Commission should be a multi-Member election commission. I have already put across many things that justify the views that Election Commission should be a multi-Member Election Commission.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Muruganantham always accuses and says that DMK stands for separation. Our party leader, Mr. Sezhiyan, has very well replied to this charge and I need not repeat but I want to emphasise—why my friend should always accuse DMK when I have not said anything about State autonomy or partition. My Bill has only three-four objectives and I do not know why my friend has chosen to talk about separation and autonomy Mr. Muruganantham belongs to a well-known party named Communist Party of India which has rightly been termed as the Conspirators' Party of India. These conspirators cannot believe in anything like democracy. Further my hon. friend, Mr. Muruganantham while opposing the Bill himself accepted the reasoning of the Bill. He stated before he concluding his speech:

> "I would like to point out that the Election Commission does not function in a democratic manner and also does not respect the wishes of the elected representatives of the people."

He has said it. But, he opposed the Bill. Why? Not because it does not

[Shri R. P. Ulganambi]

have merit but because I, who brought forward the Bill, belong to DMK. For example, he mentioned about Delimitation Commission. I am not the first who said about this. This has been discussed even in the Constituent Assembly. The framers of the Constitution have themselves discussed about the formation of State Election Commissions also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He spoke in Tamil. This is a translation. It is wrong.

SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI: The record is there. You can hear it. He has said:

> "For example, in the Delimitation Committee, the Members of Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu belonging to all the political parties and also all the Members of the Tamil Nadu State Assembly demanded that the number of Lok Sabha seats should be increased from 39 to 40."

I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising this demand. He also says that the Election Commission does not function in a democratic manner and condemned its autocratic way. In fact, the suggestion to make the Election Commission a multi Member body has emerged exactly for this reason. The Bill seeks to ensure that matters pertaining to elections shall not be dealt with in an autocratic manner. He has said that the Election Commission is functioning in an autocratic way. Then, why should he oppose the Bill?

Coming to my friends on the other side, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Pandey, Mr. Daga and Mr. Munshi, who participated in the debate on this Bill, it was no surprise for me that they opposed this Bill. Of course, my friend, Mr. R. S. Pandey says that he has not understood the Bill. It is not my mistake. The Bill is very crystal clear. In the beginning itself, I mentioned the three objectives of the Bill in a very simple language. This has also been incorporated in the Bill. It is natural for him and for others of his thinking not to understand anything which is democratic and straight-forward. He opposes the Bill, but, he pleads for reducing the election expenditure and for reducing the time gap between the notification for holding the election and their completion. These are good things. I agree with his suggestions. But, why should he not appeal to his friends from the Congress Benches and to his leader, the Prime Minister, to enact laws to give effect to his suggestions. My friend, Mr. Daga wanted me to cite certain instances to prove the partial attitude of the Election Commission. It does not require me to quote examples to prove how the Election Commission is influenced and how the Election Commission is functioning in an autocracause the facts are known to everyone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ulaganambi, you need not reply to every Member.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I am not quoting every Member. I am referring to only two or three.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Except my view.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I will also come to you. I can quote examples to show how the Election Commission does not function in an impartial manner. I also referred to the by-election in which Mr. S. K. Patil got elected. I quoted certain other examples. This will show that the Election Commission does not function in an impartial manner. There are many instances of this sort which alone is sufficient to prove that a single member Election Commission can easily be managed by the party in power. Then, my friend Mr. Munsi who is fond of making inspired speeches in volumes has nothing to say against the merits of the Bill. In principle, he is not opposed to this Bill. In his elaborate speech, he has mentioned nothing against the merits of the Bill. About the speeches of other Members who have opposed the Bill, I have nothing to say except that they have been asked to speak in that

way. Many members did not speak with their minds open. Some of the ruling party members whom I met congratulated me on bringing forward this Bill. They said it is a Bill very much needed at this time and it is a good Bill and they supported the principle of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will they also vote for you?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: That I cannot say.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Private conversations should not be quoted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I have not mentioned their names.

I am thankful to my hon. friends who have accepted the Bill in principle. The principle of the Bill is to see that the Election Commission functions impartially and fairly.

Suggestions have also been made about the mode of appointment of the Election Commission and its powers. Mr. hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, said that the Bill is incomplete. Of course, I introduced the Bill in 1972. Subsequently some other developments have taken place. From his point of view, the Bill should deal not only with the constitution of the Commission, its multi-Member character, but also how the Election Commissioners should be appointed and what their functions should be. From my point of view, these are matters of ordinary legislation. These need not be brought in as constitutional amendments, but only the aspect of the multi-member character of the Commission, which is now at the discretion of the President, should be made mandatory by way of a constitutional amendment. This is the purpose of the Bill.

Government do not consider it necessary that the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners should have a judicial background. I quoted the names of those who have held this office who have no judicial background. Just as the appointment of High Court and Supreme Court Judges without a judicial background would be a mockery of the Constitution. If the Chief Election Commissioner is a person who does not have judicial background, how can he be expected to do justice to his assignment when he is called upon to give advice to the President on matters relating to incurring disqualifications of members of Parliament, of the members of the State Legislatures?

As I have already explained, the purpose of this Bill is very limited. It seeks the constitution of a multi-member Election Commission to see that it functions impartially and independently. In fact, art. 324 provides for this, but implementation of this intention of the article was left to the President, that is, the Government of the day. But Government has failed to implement it in spite of the demands made in this House, the recommendations made of the Joint Committee of Parliament and the views of leaders of political parties and eminent political thinkers of the country.

In this connection, I would like to quote the views of the Committee appointed by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan comprising of Justice Targunde and others. I will only quote a small relevant portion to strengthen my argument. It says:

> "The position and authority of the Election Commission is integral to a system of fair and free elections. As in the case of the judiciary, the Election Commission must not only be independent in theory, but also manifestly appear to be so, in the exercise of its powers of organising and conducting elections. In recent years, an impression has gained ground that the Election Commission is becoming less and less independent of the executive than in the earlier years of independence because the choice of the Chief Election Commissioner has not always been based on criteria which would command the confidence of all sections of public opinion".

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Are you quoting from any judgment?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: This is a press note published by the committee appointed by the Sarvodaya Leader Jayaprakash Narain. The findings of that committee are very relevant:

> "It is therefore, necessary to ensure that the Election Commission is so constituted that its integrity and fairness are unimpeachable. Suggestions have been made over the years that the Election Commission should consist of more than one person and indeed article 324 of the Constitution makes specific provision in sub-clause (2) for the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and a number of other Election Commissioners, but this provision had not so far been implemented."

That is the purpose with which I have brought forward this Bill. The Bill seeks to give effect to the intention of our Constitution-makers, the sooner the Bill is adopted, the better it will be for the country. I request the hon Minister and the Members to accept and pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you accepting the hon. Minister's request to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I shall put it to the vote of the House. Before I do so, I may inform the hon. Members that this being a constitution (amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division and the Lobbies will have to be cleared. The lobbies are clear. The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 7]

AYES

17.52 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mayavan, Shri V
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Ram Hedaoo, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P

NOES

Alagesan, Shri O.V
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri [illegible]
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Kailas, Dr.

Kamble, Shri T. D
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kinder Lal, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B P.
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Nimbalkar, Shri
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patnaik, Shri J. B
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
[illegible], Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the Division is: Ayes 16, Noes 53. The motion is not carried by the majority of the total mmebership of the House and the majority of not less than two thirds of the members pesent and voting. The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.

श्री मधु लिमये: (बांका): सभापति महोदय, मैंने आप के पास एक प्रस्ताव का नोटिस भेजा है। मेरा प्रस्ताव बहुत छोटासा प्रस्ताव है—मुझे उस पर कुछ अर्ज करने की आज्ञा दीजिये। मेरा प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है—

Motion under rule 388:

"That the House resolves that rule 186 in relation to the motion about commuting the sentence imposed on the Tibetan boys yesterday be now suspended"

प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है—

"That the House resolves that the sentence imposed on the Tibetan boys yesterday be reduced to imprisonment till the rising of the House today."

सभापति महोदय: यह प्रस्ताव मुझे भी मिला है।

श्री मधु लिमये: मुझे पहले अर्ज करने दीजिये, उसके बाद आप रूलिंग दीजिये। मुझे यह बताया गया है कि स्पीकर साहब ने इस की अनुमति नहीं दी है। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, इस में स्पीकर साहब का सवाल नहीं [illegible] के लिए [illegible]।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी सूचना है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इसलिये आप कृपया इस सम्बन्ध मे और अधिक कुछ न कहे।

श्री मधु लिमये आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मुझे पहले बतलाया गया कि स्पीकर साहब ने इस की अनुमति नही दी है, इन को आप माफ नही कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कल जो रघुरमैया साहब का प्रस्ताव था—उस समय स्पीकर साहब नही थे—मैं पढ कर सुन ाता हू—

"The Chairman informed the House that today three visitors shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery, threw some leaflets which fell in the Visitors' Gallery and when intercepted by the Watch and Ward staff, they gave some kicks and blows to the Watch and Ward staff on duty in the Visitors' Gallery. The Chairman observed that he brought the matter to the notice of the House for such action as the House might deem fit."

सभापति महोदय, हमारा रूल 10 क्या है...

सभापति महोदय आप नियमो को जानते हैं...

श्री मधु लिमये . मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज कर रहा हू। इस मे आप को पूरा अधिकार है—स्पीकर को इस मे लाने की जरूरत नही है। रूल 10 इस प्रकार है—

"The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall, when so presiding, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding."

इस लिये, सभापति महोदय, जो मुझे यह बतलाया गया है कि स्पीकर ने कन्सेन्ट नहीं दी है, लीडर आफ दि हाउस ने कन्सन्ट नही दी है, यह इर्रेलेवन्ट बात है। आप पूरी तरह से काम्पीटेन्ट हैं—आप रूल सस्पेण्ड करने के इस प्रस्ताव की मुझे अनुमति दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय श्री मुशी।

श्री मधु लिमये आप ने क्या रूलिंग दिया, मैंने एक फण्डामेन्टल प्रश्न उठाया है।

सभापति महोदय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर विचार कर रहे है।

श्री मधु लिमये आप रूलिंग दीजिए—क्या आप इस को डिसएलाउ कर रहे हैं। इस मे स्पीकर साहब का सवाल नही है। आप खुद काम्पीटेन्ट है, आप के पास तमाम पावर्स है, आप उन का उपयोग क्यो नही कर रहे हैं। यह रघुरमैया का डिक्टेशन इस तरह से कब तक चलेगा।

17.55 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of articles 101, 102 etc.)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South). Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am grateful to you and to the House for giving me this opportunity to move this Bill which seeks to amend articles 101, 102 and 103 of the Constitution and make specific provision about the right of Members of Parliament to continue as Members of Parliament. I shall try to the best of my

ability to explain the objectives for which I have introduced this Bill and I request the House and the Minister to appreciate the basic spirit and objectives of the Bill.

The basic purpose of the independence of our country, followed by the establishment of the Republic of India through a Constitution was to ensure that the country should be governed by the Constitution through democratic institutions. The highest democratic institution is the Parliament. We often talk of supremacy of Parliament and parliamentary democracy. We also say that unless parliamentary democracy is successful, the country's progress would be at stake.

When people from various parts of the country and various political parties are trying to understand the reality of parliamentary democracy, the basic question arises as to how the Parliament should function, what should be the responsibility, duty and obligation of Members of Parliament to the nation. When we consider them one after another and find out the reasons, we can arrive at a solution about supremacy of Parliament and a meaningful discussion of parliamentary democracy. I shall now give my arguments as to why I have introduced this Bill. Unless Members of Parliament of this country take part in a whole-time fashion in the business of Parliament and service of the people of this country....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can continue on the next day.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 10, 1975/Phalguna 19, 1896 (Saka)

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